L.N.Khannikova

SPOKEN ENGLISH

ИНТЕНСИВНЫЙ КУРС
АНГЛИЙСКОЙ РАЗГОВОРНОЙ РЕЧИ

ГОВОРИМ ПО-АНГЛИЙСКИ

L.N.Khannikova

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Forty Topical Dialogues
Two Hundred Speech Patterns

Moscow
SOVAMINCO
Soviet-American Joint Venture
ComputerPress Agency
1991

Л.Н. Ханникова

ИНТЕНСИВНЫЙ КУРС АНГЛИЙСКОЙ РАЗГОВОРНОЙ РЕЧИ

Сорок тематических диалогов
Двести речевых образцов

Москва
Совместное советско-американское предприятие
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Данное пособие построено на наиболее употребительной разговорной лексике, характерной для американского варианта английского языка. Курс состоит из текстов диалогического характера. Помимо тематических диалогов, пособие содержит охватывающие практически всю нормативную грамматику современного английского языка лексико-грамматические модели с их русским переводом. Комбинированные русско-английские диалоги позволяют закрепить и активизировать лексику и речевые модели. Данный курс не содержит объяснений грамматических структур и предназначен для лиц, ранее изучавших английский язык.

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Предисловие

Предлагаемый интенсивный курс английской разговорной речи предназначен для лиц, ранее изучавших английский язык в школе, институте и т.д., желающих научиться говорить на английском языке, понимать речь собеседника, отвечать на заданные вопросы, правильно задать вопрос, уметь высказаться.

Данный курс не содержит объяснений грамматических структур. Для выяснения возникающих в ходе работы вопросов теоретического характера следует обращаться к любому стабильному учебнику английского языка. Возможные незнакомые слова надо найти по словарю.

Пособие рассчитано на 100-120 часов аудиторных занятий под руководством преподавателя. Оптимальное количество обучаемых в группе — 6-8 человек. Опыт показывает, что занятия следует проводить из расчета 6-12 часов в неделю. Курс состоит из двух частей:

I часть представляет 40 текстов диалогического характера, 200 речевых образцов с переводом на русский язык и комбинированные (русско-английские) диалоги для активизации тематической лексики и речевых моделей.

40 текстов диалогического характера

построены на разговорной лексике и являются тематическими диалогами. Каждый тематический диалог имеет целью дать представление о том, как может проходить беседа по заданной теме в определенных условиях (дома, в деловой обстановке, на борту самолета и т.д.)

200 речевых образцов

являются лексико-грамматическими моделями, охватывающими практически всю нормативную грамматику английского языка. Они распределены равномерно (примерно по 5 речевых образцов на каждый тематический диалог) и снабжены переводом на русский язык.

Комбинированные (русско-английские) диалоги

предназначены для перевода, воспроизведения и импровизации на заданную тему.

II часть представляет 28 коротких рассказов, в основном, фабульного содержания, предназначенных для развития навыков монологической речи.

Целесообразно работать над первой и второй частью данного пособия параллельно, т.е. на одном и том же занятии преподаватель должен заниматься одним тематическим диалогом, 5 речевыми образцами и одним рассказом. Данный ускоренный курс может быть использован в качестве хрестоматийного дополнения к любому традиционному учебнику английского языка.

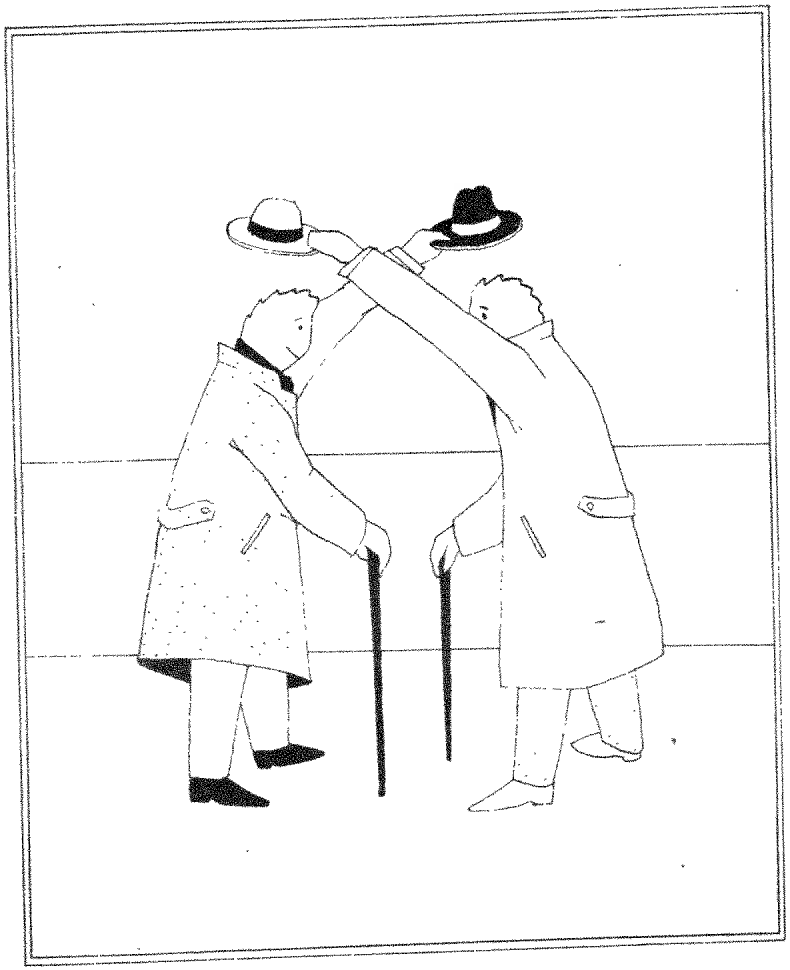
Автор

40 TOPICAL DIALOGUES
&
200 SPEECH PATTERNS

40 ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИХ ДИАЛОГОВ
И
200 РЕЧЕВЫХ ОБРАЗЦОВ

Topic 1

GREETINGS



I

— Good morning, Mike!
— Good morning, Bob!
— How are you?
— Fine. Thanks. How are you?
— Very much the same. Thank you.

— Good afternoon, Miss Bright!
— Good afternoon, Mr. Forbes!
— How's life?
— No complaints. Thank you. How are things with you?
— Nothing to boast of. Thanks.

— Good evening, Mrs. McDonald!
— Good evening, Mr. Crooke!
— How is life treating you?
— Life is going its usual way. How are you getting on?
— I am doing fine. Thank you.
— Glad to hear it.

— Hello, everybody!
— Hello, Peter!
— Excuse my being late. I was delayed by the traffic.
— Never mind.

— Hi, Helen!
— Hi, Peter!
— It's a long time since I saw you last. Where have you been all this time?
— I have just returned from Canada.
— Was it a business trip?
— Exactly.
— Was it successful?
— I am afraid not.
— Sorry to hear it.

Speech Patterns:

1. There is nothing to boast of.
   There is nothing to complain of.
   There is nothing to speak about.
   There is nothing to look at.
   There is nothing to argue about.

2. Excuse my being late.
   Excuse my disturbing you.
   Excuse my butting in.
   Excuse my interrupting you.
   Excuse my calling you by your first name.

3. It's a long time since I saw you last.
   It's a long time since Peter left Moscow.
   It's a long time since we met in London.
   It's a long time since my brother finished school.
   It's a long time since Helen was here.

4. I've just returned from Canada.
   I've just met Mr. Brown.
   I've just translated the article.
   I've just done the job.
   I've just seen a very funny film.

5. He has been busy all this time.
   She has been ill all this time.
   Peter has been away all this time.
   Mike has been alone all this time.
   She has been happy all this time.

6. I am sorry to hear it.
   I am glad to know you.
   I am eager to help them.
   I am ready to do it.
   I am happy to meet you.

Речевые образцы:

1. Хвастаться нечем.
   Жаловаться не на что.
   Говорить не о чем.
   Смотреть не на что.
   Не о чем спорить.

2. Извините за опоздание.
   Извините за беспокойство.
   Извините, что перебиваю вас.
   Извините, что называю вас по имени.

3. Я давно вас не видел.
   Петр давно уехал из Москвы.
   Мы давно встречались в Лондоне.
   Прошло много лет с тех пор, как мой брат окончил школу.
   Прошло много времени с тех пор, как здесь была Елена.

4. Я только что вернулся из Канады.
   Я только что познакомился с господином Брауном.
   Я только что перевел эту статью.
   Я только что выполнил эту работу.
   Я только что посмотрел смешной фильм.

5. Все это время он занят.
   Все это время она болеет.
   Петр в отъезде все это время.
   Майк все это время один.
   Она была счастлива все это время.

6. Я очень огорчился, услышав это.
   Я рад с вами познакомиться.
   Очень хочу им помочь.
   Готов это сделать.
   Счастлив встретиться с вами.

Translate into English:

1. — Добрый вечер, г-н Брук!
— Добрый вечер, г-н Файн!
— Как поживаете?
— Спасибо, хорошо. А вы как?
— Не жалуюсь. Спасибо. Я только что вернулся из Франции (France).
— Это была деловая поездка?
— Да. Она была успешная.
— Рад это слышать.

2. — Привет, Генри!
— Привет, Стив!
— Давно мы с тобой не виделись. Где ты был все это время?
— Я был очень занят. Я только что перевел три очень длинные статьи.
— Ты сделал большую работу.

3. — Доброе утро, Мэри!
— Доброе утро, Сюзан!
- Как твои дела?
— Хвастаться нечем. Как жизнь у тебя?
— Жизнь идет своим чередом. Спасибо.
— Прошло много времени с тех пор, как мы познакомились в Вашингтоне.
— Да. Все это время я одна.
— Я с сожалением слышу это.

4. - Извините, что я опоздал. Меня подвел транспорт.
— Я рад, что вы пришли.
— Я тоже рад с вами встретиться.

II

— Hello, Peter!
— Hello, Mike!
— How is business?
— Fine, thanks. How are things with you?
— Very much the same. Thank you. How is everybody at home?
— My daughter Eve is ill.
— Sorry to hear it. Can I help you?
— I am afraid not.
— I wish her a speedy recovery!
— Thanks a lot.

— Why, if it isn't Richard!
— Hi, Bob! What a pleasant surprise!
— Never expected to meet you here.
— This is a small world!
— What are you doing in this restaurant?
— You see, we are celebrating my wife's birthday.
— Many happy returns of the day to her!
— Thank you.

— Hi, Susan!
— Hi, Carol!
— What are you doing?
— I am translating an article.
— Since when have you been translating it?
— Since 10 a.m.
— Have you done much?
— I've just translated half of it.

— Good evening, Miss McDail!
— Good evening, Mr Twist!
— You look upset. What's the matter?
— I am very tired.
— You should take a holiday.
— That's what I am going to do.

Speech Patterns:

7. I wish you a speedy recovery.
   I wish them a happy weekend.
   I wish each of you a happy holiday.
   I wish her many happy returns of the day.
   I wish you good luck.

8. What a pleasant surprise!
   What a pretty girl!
   What a nice dress!
   What a beautiful scenery!
   What a naughty boy!

9. We are celebrating my wife's birthday.
   We are listening to the radio.
   We are watching a basketball match.
   He is reading a journal.
   She is knitting a sweater.

10. What are you doing?
    What are you writing?
    What are you reading?
    What are you knitting?
    What are you saying?

11. Since when have you been translating the article?
    Since when have you been writing the letter?
    Since when have you been watching TV?
    Since when have you been listening to the radio?
    Since when have you been speaking with Ann?

12. Have you done the job? — Not yet.
    Have you sent a letter? — Sure.
    Have you read the book? — Certainly.
    Have you cooked supper? — Yts, I have.
    Have you spoken to Peter? — No, I haven't.

Речевые образцы:

7. Желаю тебе скорейшего выздоровления.
   Желаю им хорошо провести выходные дни.
   Всем вам желаю счастливого отпуска.
   Поздравляю ее с днем рождения.
   Желаю вам удачи!

8. Какой приятный сюрприз!
   Какая хорошенькая девушка!
   Какое прелестное платье!
   Какой красивый пейзаж!
   Какой скверный мальчик!

9. Мы празднуем день рождения моей жены.
   Мы слушаем радио.
   Мы смотрим баскетбольный матч.
   Он читает журнал.
   Она вяжет свитер.

10. Что вы делаете?
    Что вы пишете?
    Что вы читаете?
    Что вы вяжете?
    Что вы говорите?

11. С какого времени вы переводите эту статью?
    Как долго вы пишете письмо?
    С какого времени вы смотрите телевизор?
    С какого времени вы слушаете радио?
    Как долго вы говорите с Анной?

12. Вы сделали работу? — Еще нет.
    Вы отослали письмо? — Конечно.
    Вы прочитали эту книгу? — Конечно.
    Вы приготовили ужин? — Да.
    Вы поговорили с Петром? — Нет.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Неужели это Фред!
   — Привет, Роберт. Какой приятный сюрприз!
   — Никак не ожидал здесь встретить тебя.
   — Мир тесен. Как поживаешь?
   — Все также. А ты?
   — Не жалуюсь, спасибо. Как твоя семья?
   — Хорошо, спасибо. Как твои?
   — У меня болеет жена.
   — Могу ли я чем-либо помочь?
   — Боюсь, что нет.
   — Сожалею.

2. — Что ты делаешь, Боб?
   — Читаю журнал.
   — Давно читаешь?
   — С шести часов вечера.
   — Много прочитал?
   — Я прочитал половину этой статьи.

3. — Какая хорошенькая девушка!
   — Это Салли Грант. Дочь нашего управляющего.
   — Ты с ней знаком?
   — Конечно.

4. — Сегодня день рождения моего сына.
   — Поздравляю вас. Вы выглядите счастливым.
   — Я счастлив.

5. — В чем дело?
   — Я очень устал.
   — Вам следует взять отпуск.
   — Именно это я собираюсь сделать.

Word List:

1. No complaints — Не жалуюсь.
2. Nothing to boast of — Хвастаться нечем.
3. How are you getting on? — Как поживаешь?
4. I was delayed by the traffic. — Меня подвел транспорт.
5. What a pleasant surpise! — Какой приятный сюрприз!
6. birthday — день рождения
7. What's the matter? — В чем дело?
8. Never expected to meet you here. — Никогда не ожидал встретить тебя здесь.
9. That's what I am going to... — Именно это я и собирался сделать.

Topic 2.

PARTING WITH PEOPLE

I

— Thank you for an enjoyable evening!
— Thank you for coming.
— Hope we'll meet soon.
— Let's hope for the best.

— It's half past ten, isn't it?
— Yes, it is.
— I must be going. I'm very sorry about it.
— It was a pleasure to talk with you.
— The pleasure was mine. Bye for now.

— Are you going my way?
— I am afraid not. I've got to do some shopping.
— Good luck. Bye-bye!
— See you tomorrow.

— Donald, I'm sorry to part with you. I must hurry. I've got an appointment with the doctor for half past six. Good-Bye!
— So long, Martin!

— I say, Barbara, the train starts in five minutes.
— Oh, you must hurry. Have a comfortable journey!
— Keep well!

— Steve, I am going to Florida for my holidays.
— Have a happy holiday, Jane!
— Thanks. Have a good time!

— I am going to the country for the weekend.
— A happy weekend to you.
— The same to you.
— Thank you.

— Are you flying to Boston?
— Yes, the plane takes off in twenty minutes.
— Have a happy landing!
— Thank you. Take care!

Translate into English:

1. — Где ты проведешь субботу и воскресенье?
   — За городом. А ты?
   — Я буду дома. Желаю хорошо провести уикенд!
   — И тебе того же.

2. — Когда ты вылетаешь в Вашингтон?
   — Через час.
   — Желаю мягкой посадки.
   — Счастливо оставаться.

3. — Сейчас половина шестого, не так ли?
   — Уже ровно шесть.
   — Мне надо спешить. Я записан к врачу.
   — Спасибо, что пришел.
   — Это тебе спасибо.

4. — Мы уезжаем в Калифорнию в отпуск.
   — Желаю хорошо провести время!
   — Спасибо. Не болей! (Keep well)

5. — Вам со мной по пути?
   — Да.
   — Я буду очень рад поговорить с вами.
   — И мне будет приятно. (My pleasure)

6. — Я пойду по магазинам, а ты?
   — Я пойду домой. До завтра.
   — Береги себя!

7. — Ты поедешь поездом в Бостон?
   — Конечно. Поезд отправляется через два часа.
   — Счастливого пути!
   — Будь здоров!

8. — Когда отходит поезд, Роберт?
   — Через 5 минут.
   — Тебе надо спешить. Счастливого пути!
   — Счастливо оставаться.

9. — Мне с вами не по пути. Очень сожалею.
   — Надеюсь, мы скоро встретимся?
   — Будем надеяться.
   — До свидания!
   — Пока!

II

— What time is it now?
— It's half past eleven.
— It's high time to go home. I am very sorry to part with you.
— Thank you for coming.

— My best regards to your wife.
— Thank you. She will be glad to hear from you.
— Remember me to Aunt Polly.
— I will. Thanks.

— When does your ship sail off?
— In an hour and a half.
— Have a good crossing.
— Thank you. Keep well!

— I must be off. Urgent business.
— It was a pleasure to see you.
— The pleasure is all mine.
— Good Bye!
— Bye-bye!

— Could you give me a lift?
— Sure. Where to?
— To the nearest underground station.
— Here you are.
— Thank you. See you tomorrow.
— Bye-bye.

— Merry Christmas, Paul!
— Merry Christmas, Jane!
— Hope we'll meet soon.
— Let's hope for the best.
— Good luck to you!
— Take care!

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Не подвезете меня?
   — Вам куда?
   — В центр.
   — Садитесь.
   — Вот и приехали.
   — Спасибо. До завтра!
   — Пока!

2. — Передайте привет вашему шефу.
   — Спасибо, передам. Он будет рад.
   (He'll be glad to hear from you)
   — До свидания.
   — Желаю удачи!

3. — Который час?
   — Уже 10 часов.
   — Мне пора домой. Спасибо за приятный вечер.
   — Спасибо, что пришли.

4. — Вам со мной по пути?
   — Полпути мы пойдем вместе, потом я пойду за покупками.
   — Очень жаль. Я не смогу вас проводить.
   — Не беда!

5. — Спасибо за то, что вы пришли.
   — Спасибо вам за интересный вечер.
   — Пожалуйста, приходите еще.
   — Спасибо. До свидания. Счастливо оставаться.

6. — Анна, поздравляю с Рождеством!
   — Я тебя тоже поздравляю.
   — Надеюсь, мы завтра увидимся.
   — До завтра!
   — Береги себя!

Word List:

1. an enjoyable evening — прекрасный вечер
2. Let's hope for the best. — Будем надеяться на лучшее.
3. appointment — деловое свидание
4. to part — расставаться
5. Have a comfortable journey! — Счастливого пути!
6. Bye for now. — Пока.
7. Keep well! — Не болей. Будь здоров.
8. Have a good time. — Желаю хорошо провести время.
9. Take care. — Будь осторожен.
10. Merry Christmas. — Поздравляю с рождеством.

Topic 3

WEATHER

I

— The weather is fine, isn't it?
— Yes, it is. The temperature is about 20 degrees above zero.
— It's warm and sunny. No wind.
— Let's go for a walk.
— Good idea.

— Is it snowing?
— Oh, yes. It has been raining since morning.
— Don't forget to take your umbrella before going out.
— I won't.

— Has it stopped raining?
— Not yet. There is a lot of snow everywhere.
— I hope we'll be able to go skiing at the weekend.
— I think so.

— Is it frosty?
— Oh, yes. The temperature is about 20 degrees below zero.
— Don't forget to put on your warm coat.
— I won't.

— My favorite season is spring. It becomes warmer and the days are lighter and longer. Do you like spring?
— I do, though it is not my favorite season. I prefer summer. I am fond of summer sports, you know.
— I see. Do you have a country house?
— Sure. Growing vegetables and berries is my hobby.
— Now it's clear why you like summer.

— How long does winter last in Moscow?
— It depends... Though, December, January and February are the winter months, sometimes winter begins in October and lasts till April, as was the case in 1941.

— Where will you go in autumn?
— I am planning to go to Italy.
— On business or for leisure?
— It will be a pleasure trip.
— Have a good time!
— Thanks.

Speech patterns:

13. Let's go for a walk.
Let's have a break for lunch.
Let's have a snack.
Let's play a game of tennis.
Let's speak English.

14. We'll be able to go skiing next weekend.
We'll be able to go swimming tomorrow.
We'll be able to help you next Saturday.
We'll be able to go to the country for the weekend.
We'll be able to play basketball one of these days.

15. Don't forget to invite Peter to the party.
Don't forget to put on your warm coat.
Don't forget to call up Helen.
Don't forget to take your umbrella.
Don't forget to buy vegetables.

16. What is your favorite season?
What is your favorite colour?
Who is your favorite composer?
Who is your favorite writer?
Who is your favorite pop singer?

17. It becomes warmer in spring.
It becomes colder in autumn.
It becomes hotter in July.
The days become shorter in autumn.
The nights become longer in winter.

18. How long does winter last?
How long does summer last?
How long does your working day last?
How long does your English lesson last?
How long does your break for lunch last?

Речевые образцы:

13. Давайте пойдем погулять.
Давайте сделаем перерыв на обед.
Давайте перекусим.
Давайте сыграем в теннис.
Давай говорить по-английски.

14. В следующие выходные мы сможем пойти на лыжах.
Завтра мы сможем поплавать.
В следующую субботу мы сможем вам помочь.
Мы сможем поехать за город на выходные дни.
На днях мы сможем сыграть в баскетбол.

15. Не забудь пригласить на вечер Петра.
Не забудь надеть теплое пальто.
Не забудьте позвонить Елене.
Не забудьте взять зонтик.
Не забудь купить овощи.

16. Какое твое любимое время года?
Какой цвет твой любимый?
Кто твой любимый композитор?
Кто твой любимый писатель?
Кто твой любимый певец?

17. Весной становится теплей.
Осенью становится холодней.
В июле становится жарче.
Осенью дни становятся короче.
Ночи становятся длиннее зимой.

18. Как долго длится зима?
Как долго длится лето?
Как долго длится ваш рабочий день?
Как долго продолжается ваш урок английского языка?
Как долго продолжается перерыв на обед?

Translate into English:

1. — Погода прекрасная, не так ли?
— Да. Температура 15 градусов тепла. Тепло и солнечно.
— Давайте пойдем погулять.
— Хорошая мысль.

2. — Идет дождь. Не забудьте взять зонтик.
— Я уже его взял. Дождь идет с утра.
— Думаю, скоро он прекратится.
— Я так не думаю.

3. — Сегодня холодно. Температура 15 градусов мороза.
— Я не люблю такую погоду. Я предпочитаю теплую погоду.
— Как долго продолжается зима в этой стране?
— Почти (almost) три месяца. Становится теплее в марте (March).
— Март — весенний месяц, не так ли?
— Да. Это первый месяц весны. Вы любите весну?
— Да, хотя мое любимое время года лето. Я очень люблю летние виды спорта (summer sports).

4. — У вас есть дача?
— Нет. А у вас?
— Конечно. Я люблю выращивать овощи и фрукты.
— Тогда понятно, почему вы любите лето.

5. — Куда вы поедете летом?
— Планирую поездку в Грецию (Greece).
— Это будет туристская (tourist) поездка?
— Да.
— Желаю хорошо провести время!
— Спасибо.

II

— The weather changes very often this winter, am I right?
— I wouldn't put it like that. This winter is extremely warm. The temperature is unusually high. There is no snow. It often rains. The roads are very wet and muddy.
— You have said it.

— I hope the weather will soon change.
— I hardly think so. February is the last month of winter. March is the first month of spring.
— So winter has passed.
— It goes without saying.

— What can you tell us about the climate in Great Britain?
— It is much milder than the climate in the USSR. The average temperature in winter is much higher. Sometimes it snows but the snow never lies long.

— Do the rivers in Great Britain freeze?
— Never. The Thames is navigable all year round.
— I must say that in the USSR (I mean the European part of the country) the rivers freeze for a short period of time as is the case this year.
— It happens very seldom.
— Right you are.

— What is the weather like today?
— It is rather warm, the sky is covered with grey clouds. Sometimes it rains.
— Do you like such weather?
— No, I don't. In such weather I feel sleepy.
— Same here.

Speech Patterns:

19. The weather will change.
Peter will change his mind.
The weather changes very often this winter.
You haven't changed at all.
The car has changed hands several times.

20. It is warmer today than it was yesterday.
It was cooler yesterday than it is today.
It was hotter last summer than it is this summer.
February was warmer than January.
January was colder than October.

21. Winter has passed.
January has passed.
Wednesday has passed.
The weekend has passed.
My working day has passed.

22. The climate of Great Britain is mild.
The climate of Yakutia is severe.
The climate of Alma-Ata is continental.
The climate of Egypt is hot.
The climate of Washington is humid.

23. It is pleasant to ski in such weather.
It is pleasant to go for a walk in such weather.
It is pleasant to go mushrooming in such weather.
It is pleasant to go swimming in such weather.
It is pleasant to play tennis in such weather.

24. What's the weather like today?
What was the weather like yesterday?
What will the weather be like tomorrow?
What is Peter like?
What does Peter look like?

Речевые образцы:

19. Погода изменится.
Петр передумает.
В эту зиму погода меняется очень часто.
Вы совсем не изменились.
Эта машина меняла хозяина несколько раз.

20. Сегодня теплее, чем было вчера.
Вчера было холоднее, чем сегодня.
Прошлое лето было жарче, чем это лето.
В феврале было теплее, чем в январе.
В январе было холоднее, чем в октябре.

21. Зима прошла.
Январь прошел.
Прошла среда.
Прошли выходные дни.
Прошел мой рабочий день.

22. Климат Великобритании мягкий.
Климат Якутии суровый.
В Алма-Ате континентальный климат.
В Египте жаркий климат.
В Вашингтоне влажный климат.

23. В такую погоду приятно ходить на лыжах.
В такую погоду приятно ходить на прогулку.
В такую погоду приятно ходить за грибами.
В такую погоду приятно поплавать.
В такую погоду приятно играть в теннис.

24. Какая сегодня погода?
Какая была погода вчера?
Какая будет погода завтра?
Что за человек Петр?
Опишите внешность Петра.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Надеюсь, погода скоро изменится.
   — Я надеюсь. Эта зима очень теплая. Температура необычно высокая. Нет снега. Часто идет дождь. Дороги мокрые и очень грязные.
   — Это верно.

2. — Зима прошла, не так ли?
   — Я бы так не сказал. Хотя март первый месяц весны, но еще может пойти снег и станет холоднее.
   — Само собой разумеется (It goes without saying).

3. — Какая сегодня погода?
   — Плохая. Небо покрыто тучами. Похоже на дождь.
   — Я не люблю такую погоду.
   — Я тоже.

4. — Что вы знаете о климате Великобритании?
   — Там климат мягкий. Средняя температура зимой значительно выше, чем в нашей стране. Снег никогда долго не лежит.
   — А реки замерзают?
   — Никогда. На Темзе не прекращается судоходство круглый год.

5. — Я должен сказать, что климат в восточной (eastern) части СССР довольно суровый. Якутия самое холодное место в СССР.
   — Какая там температура зимой?
   — Иногда температура бывает ниже 50 градусов мороза.

Word List:

1. weather — погода
2. above zero — выше нуля
   below zero — ниже нуля
3. umbrella — зонтик
4. favourite — любимый
5. season — время года
6. to change — меняться
7. unusually — необычно
8. wet — мокрый
9. muddy — грязный
10. Looks like rain. — Похоже на дождь.

Topic 4

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH PEOPLE

— Let me introduce myself to you. I am George Wiler.
— How do you do, Mr. Wiler! My name is John Bush.
— How do you do, Mr. Bush! I am a teacher of biology. What is your trade?
— I am an agronomist from California.
— Pleased to know you, Mr. Bush.
— Glad to get acquainted with you, Mr. Wiler.

— Allow me to introduce Benjamin Larke to you, Mr. Flake.
— How do you do, Mr. Flake! Glad to meet you.
— How do you do, Mr. Larke! Pleased to know you. How do you like our city?
— I like it very much, though I haven't seen much of it.
— I can help you. We'll make a car tour of the city one of the days.
— It will be great!

— Alice, is the name of William Porter familiar to you?
— I don't think so.
— I want to introduce him to you. He is very clever, well educated and has good manners. William, this is my sister Alice. Alice, meet William Porter.
— Hi, Alice!
— Hi, William! How are you?
— Never felt better in my life. Thanks. How are you?
— Fine, thank you.

— Mr. Medison, this is Mr. Judson.
— We've met before, haven't we?
— Sure. We played a game of tennis the other day.
— And you won the game.
— That's right.

Speech Patterns:

26. Let me introduce myself to you.
Let me introduce you to my aunt.
Let me do it for you.
Let me help you.
Let me know when you want to see me.

27. What is your trade? — I am a designer.
What is your profession? — I am an architect.
What is your occupation? — I am an accountant.
What are you? — I am a shop assistant.
What is his business? — He is an artist.

28. Are you acquainted with Miss Flop?
Is Miss Clarke acquainted with Richard?
When did you get acquainted with the Thomsons?
Where did he get acquainted with Alice?
Do you want to get acquainted with Mr. Fox?

29. I see very little of Robert.
I've seen very little of Ann of late.
I have seen very much of her of late.
I see very much of Peter. We work together.

30. One of these days I'll make a bus tour of the city.
We shall have a party one of these days.
We will fly to Madrid one of these days.
We will call you up one of these days.
We will play a game of tennis one of these days.

31. I saw Mary the other day.
She called me up the other day.
They left for London the other day.
Peter sailed for the USA the other day.
They won the game the other day.

Речевые образцы:

26. Разрешите представиться.
Разрешите вас познакомить с моей тетей.
Давайте я сделаю это для вас
Давайте я помогу вам.
Дайте знать, когда захотите меня повидать.

27. Чем вы занимаетесь? — Я дизайнер.
Кто вы по профессии? — Я архитектор.
Кем вы работаете? — Я бухгалтер.
Кто вы? — Я продавец.
Чем он занимается? — Он художник.

28. Вы знакомы с мисс Флоп?
Мисс Кларк знает Ричарда?
Когда вы познакомились с семьей Томсон?
Где вы познакомились с Алисой?
Хотите познакомиться с мистером Фоксом?

29. Я редко вижу Роберта.
Последнее время я редко вижу Анну.
Последнее время я часто ее вижу.
Часто вижу Петра. Мы работаем вместе.

30. На днях я совершу поездку на автобусе по городу.
На днях у нас будет вечеринка.
Мы полетим в Мадрид на днях.
Мы вам позвоним на днях.
На днях мы поиграем в теннис.

31. Я встречался с Мери на днях.
На днях она мне звонила.
Они уехали в Лондон на днях.
Петр поехал морем в США на днях.
Они выиграли матч на днях.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Разрешите вас познакомить с моим братом.
   — Стив, это Аллан Портер, мой коллега.
   — Аллан, это Стив Морган, мой старший брат.
   — Здравствуйте, м-р Морган.
   — Здравствуйте, Стив. Как поживаете?
   — Неплохо. Спасибо. Как вы?
   — Не жалуюсь.
   — Я рад это слышать.

2. — Разрешите представиться. Меня зовут Майк Фокс. Я фотограф (photographer).
   — Здравствуйте, м-р Фокс. Рад с вами познакомиться. Меня зовут Роберт Прайс.
   — Здравствуйте, м-р Прайс. Приятно с вами познакомиться. Чем вы занимаетесь?
   — Я держу булочную (bakery) не очень далеко отсюда.
   — Я часто туда хожу. Там всегда свежий хлеб.

3. — Я хочу вас познакомить с Алисой Флайт. Вам знакомо это имя?
   — Да, мы встречались раньше.
   — На днях мы играли в теннис.
   — И вы выиграли.
   — Совершенно верно.

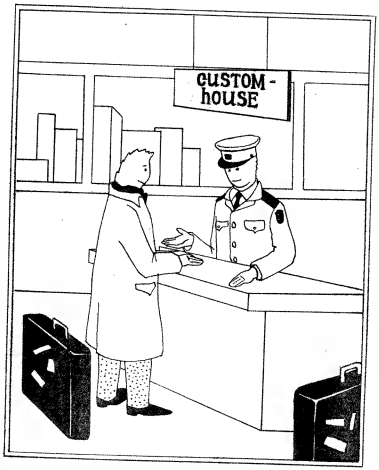
4. — М-р Брайтон, это м-р Стил.
   — Здравствуйте, м-р Брайтон! Рад познакомиться с вами.
   — Здравствуйте, м-р Стил! Я тоже рад познакомиться с вами.
   — Хорошая погода, не так ли?
   — Да. Будем надеяться, что она не изменится.
   — Будем надеятья на лучшее.

Word List:

1. to get acquainted with... — познакомиться с ...
2. to introduce — представить
3. What is your trade? — Чем вы занимаетесь?
4. to allow — разрешить
5. clever — умный
6. well educated — хорошо образован
7. to have good manners — иметь хорошие манеры
8. to keep a bakery — держать булочную
9. to win, won — выиграть
10. the other day — на днях (в прошлом)

Topic 5

GOING THROUGH THE CUSTOMS



— Helen, the passport control officer will ask you for your passport. Produce it, please.

— Oh, yes. Here it is. I believe he will ask us where we are going to.

— That's right. Besides he will be interested to know how long you are going to stay there.

— I am obliged to answer all questions. Is that so?

— No doubt. You will have to tell the passport control officer about the purpose of your visit.

— Anything else?

— Nothing else. They are usually very polite.

— I'll follow suit.

— The customs officer will check your luggage.

— What does it mean?

— He will ask you "Have you anything to declare?" and "Is there anything liable to duty?" You must answer the questions.

— Well, I've got a bottle of whisky and a bottle of perfume. Are they liable to duty?

— I don't think so. I've got a box of chocolates.

— They say that if they are liqueur chocolates, they are liable to duty. If they are peppermint chocolates, they are not.

— Well, I don't know exactly whether it is so. I wonder whether tobacco is duty-free.

— I hardly think so. Anyhow as soon as we go through the customs, our journey will be coming to an end.

— I am happy about it. I am tired of the journey.

— Yes, I am looking forward to having a rest.

— I hope the Parkers will meet us at the airport.

— Don't you worry. I am sure they are waiting for us.

— John Parker will give you a bunch of roses.

— Are you joking?

— By no means. I am quite serious about it.

Speech Patterns:

32. We have gone through the customs.
We have done the translation.
We have discussed the terms.
They have signed a trade agreement.
They have solved the problem.

33. Our journey is coming to an end.
His trip is coming to an end.
The discussion is coming to an end.
The conference is coming to an end.

34. I am tired of the trip.
I am tired of the discussion.
I am tired of his words.
I am tired of it.

35. I am looking forward to having tea.
I am looking forward to watching the game.
I am looking forward to meeting you.
I am looking forward to the film.
I am looking forward to having a rest.

36. I agree with you here.
He agrees with us.
She doesn't agree with you here.
Do you agree with us?
I don't agree with you here.

Речевые образцы:

32. Мы прошли таможенный досмотр.
Мы сделали перевод.
Мы обсудили условия.
Они подписали торговое соглашение.
Они решили проблему.

33. Наше путешествие подходит к концу.
Его поездка подходит к концу.
Обсуждение контракт заканчивается.
Конференция подходит к концу.

34. Я устал от поездки.
Меня утомила дискуссия.
Я устал от его слов.
Я устал от этого.

35. Предвкушаю чаепитие.
Предвкушаю момент, когда буду наблюдать за игрой.
Предвкушаю встречу с вами.
С нетерпением жду фильма.
С нетерпением жду возможности отдохнуть.

36. В этом я с вами согласен.
Он с нами согласен.
Она с вами не согласна.
Вы с нами согласны?
Я с вами в этом не согласен.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Надеюсь, они встретят нас на вокзале (railway station).
   — Let's hope for the best.
   — Вы прошли таможенный досмотр?
   — Yes, I have. The customs officer was very polite.
   — Они всегда вежливы.
   — Our journey is coming to an end, isn't it?
   — Да. Я очень счастлив по этому поводу. Поездка меня утомила. А вас?
   — Same here. I am looking forward to having a rest.
   — И я тоже.

2. — Откровенно говоря, я с вами не согласен.
   — I am sorry to hear it.
   — Наш контракт заканчивается.
   — You have said it.
   — Я очень рад, что теперь смогу отдохнуть.
   — Я тоже. Я предвкушаю пребывание (stay) дома.

3. — Где Елена?
   — She is waiting for you downstairs (внизу).
   — Она давно меня ждет?
   — She has just come.
   — Я все еще занят.
   — Don't you worry, she is ready to wait for you.
   — Я буду свободен через полчаса.
   — All right.

Word List:

1. to go through the customs — проходить таможенный досмотр
2. to be obliged — быть обязанным
3. purpose — цель
4. polite — вежливый
5. to check — проверить
6. to liable to duty — подлежать обложению пошлиной
7. to joke — шутить
8. Frankly speaking — откровенно говоря
9. I am looking forward to — Я предвкушаю
10. in half an hour — через полчаса

Topic 6

ASKING THE WAY

— Excuse me, can you tell me the way to Red Square?

— Sure. Go down Gorky Street two blocks straight ahead and you'll see the Kremlin Stars.

— Thank you very much. Is there a bus?

— No, there isn't. There is a trolley-bus. The stop is over there.

— Well, I see a crowd of people there...

— At rush hours the trolley-busses are overcrowded. I advise you to walk. It'll take you a quarter of an hour.

— Thank you very much. I'll follow your advice. On my way back I'll take a trolley-bus.

— Good idea. Excuse my curiosity, where are you staying?

— At the Minsk Hotel. Does any trolley-bus go there?

— Of course. It will take you not more than ten minutes to get to the Minsk Hotel by trolley-bus.

— You have been most helpful. Thank you.

— Don't mention it. Have a good time!

— Good luck!

— Excuse me, is it the right way to the British Museum?

— Certainly. Is it your first visit to London?

— Yes, it is. I want to see the most famous sights. I've already been to the Tower, Parliament Houses and the National Gallery.

— What do you think of London?

— It's a wonderful city.

— I'm glad you like it. London is my native city.

— Thank you for being so kind.

— Have a good time.

— Excuse me, I want to see Mr. Frost.

— Mr. Frost's office is on the 7th floor. Take the lift to the 7th floor. The third door on the right. Room 715. Mr. Frost is waiting for you.

— Thank you very much. You have been most helpful.

— It's my duty to help our clients.

— Is Green Street far from here?

— Yes. Turn left and you'll see a big parking lot. Take the fourth turning on your right and you'll find yourself in Green Street.

— Thanks a lot.

— How do I get to your house, Steve?

— Do you see the supermarket over there?

— Yes, I do.

— You'll turn left there and go down the street about a mile. Then you'll see a turning on the right. My house is the 3rd house on the right-hand side.

— Thank you.

— Is this Second Street?

— I'm afraid not. You should walk in the opposite direction 500 yards and then turn right. It will be Second Street.

— Thanks a lot.

— Don't mention it.

Speech Patterns:

37. It takes me an hour to get there.
    It takes him half an hour to get there by car.
    It will take us a quarter of an hour to reach the river.
    It took them two days to get to the mountains.
    It took her two years to learn to play tennis.

38. How long does it take you to cook dinner?— About an hour.
    How long does it take your sister to translate such articles? — Two or three hours.
    How long did it take you to walk to the forest? — Half an hour.
    How long will it take us to get to the center? — Forty minutes.

39. Is there a bus to the center?
    Is there a tram stop nearby?
    Is there a taxi stop nearby?
    Is there an underground station nearby?
    Is there a gas station not far from here?

40. You have been most helpful.
    You have been most polite.
    You have been most kind.
    You have been most curious.
    You have been most careless.

41. What do you think of London? — It is a very impressive city.
    What do you think of George? — He is a nice guy.
    What do you think of Ann? — She is honest and sincere.
    What do you think of my apartment? — I like it.
    What do you think of the story? — I didn't enjoy reading it.

42. Thank you for being so kind.
Thank you for giving me that book to read.
Thank you for coming.
Thank you for inviting me to dinner.
Thank you for your help.

Речевые образцы:

37. Мне нужен час, чтобы туда добраться.
Ему требуется полчаса, чтобы добраться туда на машине.
Чтобы достичь реки, нам потребуется четверть часа.
Им понадобилось два дня, чтобы добраться в горы.
Ей понадобилось два года, чтобы научиться играть в теннис.

38. Сколько времени у вас отнимает приготовить обед? — Около часа.
Сколько времени надо вашей сестре, чтобы перевести такие статьи? — Два или три часа.
Сколько времени вам понадобилось, чтобы добраться до леса? — Полчаса.
Сколько времени нам понадобиться, чтобы добраться до центра? — Сорок минут.

39. До центра идет автобус?
Здесь поблизости есть остановка трамвая?
Поблизости есть остановка такси?
Поблизости есть станция метро?
Есть ли поблизости заправочная станция?

40. Вы мне очень помогли.
Вы весьма любезны.
Вы очень добры.
Вы весьма любопытны.
Вы весьма небрежны.

41. Как вам нравится Лондон? — Очень впечатляющий город.
Что вы думаете о Джордже? — Славный малый.
Ваше мнение об Анне? — Она честная и искренняя.
Как вам нравится моя квартира? — Мне она нравится.
Ваше мнение об этом рассказе? — Не получил удовольствия от чтения его.

42. Благодарю за то, что вы так добры.
Спасибо, что дали мне почитать эту книгу.
Спасибо, что пришли.
Благодарю за приглашение на обед.
Спасибо за вашу помощь.

Translate into English:

1. — Извините, как пройти к ближайшей станции метро?
   — Go down the street, turn to the left at the traffic light and you will find yourself at the underground station.
   — Спасибо за информацию. Это далеко?
   — Within ten minutes' walk.
   — Благодарю вас.
   — Не стоит благодарности.

2. — Извините, я правильно иду к Trafalgar Square?
   — I am afraid not. You should go in the opposite direction.
   — Спасибо. Как далеко это отсюда?
   — It will take you a quarter of an hour to get there.
   — Спасибо.

3. — Извините, Британский музей далеко?
   — You'd better take a bus.
   — Где остановка автобуса?
   — Round the corner.
   — Спасибо.

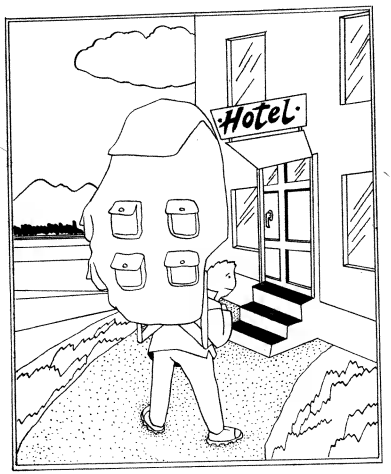
4. — Какое у вас впечатление от Лондона?
   — I'm greatly impressed by the city.
   — Я очень рад, что город вам понравился.
   — I can't say I have seen everything.
   — Сколько времени вам потребовалось, чтобы осмотреть центр Лондона?
   — It took me four hours.
   — Надеюсь, что мы поедем осматривать достопримечательности вместе завтра.
   — It will be very kind of you if to show me round.

Word List:

1. straight ahead — прямо
2. crowd — толпа
3. to follow smb's advice — последовать ч-л. совету
4. to stay at a hotel — остановиться в отеле
5. wonderful — замечательный
6. the nearest — ближайший
7. in the opposite direction — в противоположном направлении
8. round the corner — за углом
9. to be impressed — получить большое впечатление
10. Excuse my curiosity... — Извините за любопытство...

Topic 7

HOTEL



— I'd like to have a double room with bath.
— How long are you planning to stay, Sir?
— I guess, we'll stay for three or four days.
— I can give you an outside room on the seventh floor.
— Is it very noisy?
— By no means. The street is very quiet. In front of the hotel you can see a big park.
— How much is the room?
— 70 dollars a day. The charge includes breakfast.
— All right. I'll take it.

— I'm leaving tomorrow. Please, prepare my bill.
— Sure, Sir. The bill will be ready tonight. Shall I send it to your room?
— No, I'll pay here, at the desk tomorrow.
— OK

— I know you have just returned from the USA, George. Am I right?
— You are quite right.
— I am going to the USA one of these days. Is it possible to reserve a room by telegram?
— I think so. In the USA you will have to fill in a registration form. That means you will have to put down your name, nationality and home address.
— Anything else?
— Yes, the place and date of birth and some other information should be put down.
— Thank you for the information.
— You should know that the room charge includes breakfast. Make sure that the bill is prepared one day before leaving. The bill includes 13 % (per cent) service charge. You won't have to tip your maid and the waiter.
— I'll keep it in mind.

Speech Patterns:

43. The street is very quiet.
Our street is very clean.
This street is very wide.
That street is very narrow.
The street is very noisy.

44. How much is the suit? It's...
How much is the shirt? It's...
How much are the socks? They are...
How much is the raincoat? It's...
How much is the umbrella? It's...

45. I'm leaving tomorrow.
John has just left.
The other day Jane left London for Glasgow.
One of these days we'll leave for Baltimore.
Has Jack left yet? — Not yet. He is speaking with our chief.

46. Shall I bring a chair? — No, you needn't.
Shall I send a letter? — Please, do.
Shall I open the window? — Please, don't
Shall I close the door? — Please, do.
Shall I speak English? — As you like.

47. You will have to stay here till 6 p.m.
I'll have to tell you everything.
John will have to take part in the discussion.
She will have to do this job.
We shall have to sign the agreement.

48. Make sure that the meal is well done.
Make sure that the translation is done in time.
Make sure that the letters are sent.
Make sure that the bill is paid.
Make sure that the room is reserved.

Речевые образцы:

43. Улица очень тихая.
Наша улица очень чистая.
Эта улица очень широкая.
Та улица очень узкая
Улица очень шумная.

44. Сколько стоит костюм? Он стоит...
Сколько стоит сорочка? Она стоит...
Сколько стоят носки? Они стоят...
Сколько стоит плащ? Он стоит...
Сколько стоит зонтик? Он стоит...

45. Завтра я уезжаю.
Джон только что уехал.
На днях Джейн уехал из Лондона в Глазго.
На днях мы поедем в Балтимор.
Джек уже уехал? — Еще нет. Он разговаривает с нашим начальником.

46. Принести стул? — Незачем.
Послать письмо? — Пожалуйста, пошлите.
Открыть окно? — Не открывайте, пожалуйста.
Закрыть дверь? — Пожалуйста.
Мне говорить по-английски? — Как хотите.

47. Вам придется здесь остаться до 6 часов вечера.
Я вынужден буду все вам сказать.
Джону придется принять участие в дискуссии.
Ей придется выполнить работу.
Мы будем вынуждены подписать соглашение.

48. Убедитесь в том, что мясо хорошо прожарено.
Проверьте, чтобы перевод был сделан вовремя.
Убедитесь в том, что письма отосланы.
Проверьте, чтобы счет был оплачен.
Удостоверьтесь, что комната забронирована.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Доброе утро! Мне нужна комната на одного (a single room) с телефоном, ванной и телевизором.
   — Have you made any reservation?
   — Нет, я только что приехал из Москвы.
   — I can offer you an inside room on the twelfth floor.
   — В номере все удобства (conveniences)?
   — Sure. All our rooms have modern conveniences: bath, telephone, colour TV.
   — Сколько стоит номер?
   — 70 dollars a day including breakfast.
   — Хорошо. Я беру этот номер.
   — Here is the registration form. Please, fill it in.
   — OK.

2. — Пожалуйста, приготовьте счет. Я завтра уезжаю.
   — Yes, Sir. Your bill will be ready tonight. I shall send it to your room.
   — Не надо. Завтра утром я оплачу счет здесь.
   — Как хотите.

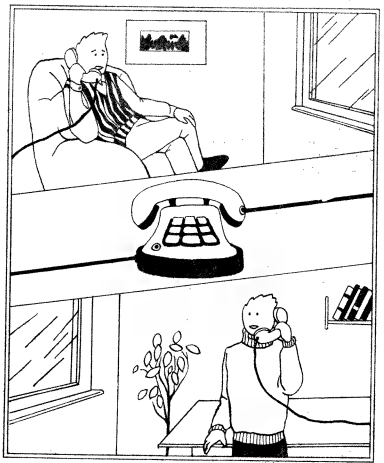
3. — Вы только что приехали из Лондона?
   — That's right. I had stayed there for about a week before I came to Moscow.
   — Вы в Лондоне жили в гостинице?
   — Yes, I did. I had a double room in a small hotel not far from the center.
   — Удобный был номер?
   — Yes, it was. I had a bath, a telephone and a television.
   — На каком этаже вы жили?
   — On the fifth.

Word List:

1. a double room — комната на двоих
   a single room — комната на одного
   a suite — люкс
2. an outside room — комната с окнами, выходящими на улицу
3. one of these days — на днях (о будущем)
4. to put down the name — записать имя
5. to include — включать
6. maid — горничная
7. waitor — официант
8. to keep in mind — иметь ввиду
9. for about a week — примерно неделю
10. modern — современный

Topic 8

TELEPHONING



— Hello, can I speak to Jill McMurray?
— Mr. McMurray isn't in. Any message?
— My name is Swindler. Frank Swindler.
— Please, spell your name, Sir.
— S-w-i-n-d-l-e-r. Swindler. I've just come from California. I've brought a letter and a parcel for Mr. McMurray. I am staying at the Ritz Hotel, room 406. Please, tell him to call me up.
— OK As soon as Mr. McMurray comes, he will call you up.
— Fine. I am waiting for his call. Good-Bye.
— Bye-bye.

— Hello! Am I speaking to Frank Swindler?
— Yes, my name is Frank Swindler. Who is speaking?
— This is Jill McMurray.
— Good evening, Mr. McMurray. I've brought you a letter and a parcel from Mr. Blake. John Blake. Is the name familiar to you?
— Certainly. Thank you ever so much. Where and when shall we meet?
— Could you come to the Ritz Hotel?
— Sure.
— Does 8 p.m. suit you? I am in room 706.
— Fine. I'll be there at 8 p.m. See you later.
— I am looking forward to meeting you.
— Same here. Good-Bye.

— Hello, is this Mr. Crow?
— Yes, here is Crow. Who is speaking?
— This is Donald Turner. We met a week ago at the talks in Bonn. Remember?
— Now you've mentioned it I remember. Good afternoon, Mr. Turner. How are you?
— Fine, thank you. How are things with you?
— No complaints. Thanks.
— I would like to know if there is any news. You know what I mean.
— Yes, I do. There's no news.
— No news is good news.
— You've said it. Please, call me up the day after tomorrow. I hope I'll be able to tell you something more definite.
— All right. What time?
— Any time after 2 p.m.
— All right. Good-bye.
— Good-bye.

— Hello, am I speaking to Mary Fast?
— No, you are not. Wait a minute...
— Mary Fast is speaking.
— Here is Jane Butler. Good morning, Mary!
— Good morning, Jane! How are you?
— Pretty much the same. Thanks. How are you?
— So-so, thanks. Where are you, Jane?
— I am waiting for you at the department store. I've brought all the papers you need.
— It's very nice of you. I'll be there in no time. Are you in your car?
— Definitely. You know my car, don't you?
— It goes without saying.

Speech Patterns:

49. Tell him to call me up.
Tell the secretary to answer the telephone call.
Tell them to wait for me.
Tell her to do the job.
Tell Henry to come at 5 p.m.

50. As soon as he comes, I'll tell him everything.
As soon as he calls you up, ask him to come.
As soon as the children go to bed, we shall watch TV.
If the weather is fine, we shall go fishing.
If I get tickets, we shall go to the theater.
After she finishes translating the article, she will go home.

51. Is the name familiar to you?
Is the face familiar to you?
Are these facts familiar to you?
Is this sight familiar to you?

52. I am waiting for you.
For whom are you waiting?
Wait a minute.
I have been waiting for you for an hour now.
Since when have you been waiting for me?

53. When shall we meet?
What time shall we make it?
What day shall we make it?
At what time do we meet?

54. Let's meet at 6 p.m.
Let's make it 6 p.m.
Let's make it Tuesday.
Let's meet at the cinema house.

Речевые образцы:

49. Скажите, чтобы он мне позвонил.
Скажите, чтобы секретарь ответил на телефонный звонок.
Скажите им, чтобы они меня подождали.
Скажите, чтобы она сделала работу.
Скажите Генри, чтобы он пришел в 5 часов вечера.

50. Как только он придет, я ему все расскажу.
Как только он вам позвонит, попросите его прийти.
Как только дети лягут спать, мы будем смотреть телевизор.
Если погода будет хорошая, мы поедем на рыбалку.
Если я достану билеты, мы пойдем в театр.
Когда она закончит переводить статью, она пойдет домой.

51. Вам знакомо это имя?
Вам знакомо это лицо?
Вам известны эти факты?
Вам знакома эта достопримечательность?

52. Я жду вас.
Кого вы ждете?
Подождите минуту.
Я жду вас уже час.
С какого времени вы меня ждете?

53. Когда встретимся?
На какое время договоримся?
На какой день договоримся?
В котором часу мы увидимся?

54. Давайте встретимся в 6 часов вечера.
Давайте договоримся на 6 часов вечера.
Давайте договоримся на вторник.
Давайте встретимся в кино.

Translate into English and reproduce:

1. — Алло. Это 1-2-1-5-0-1-8?
— Yes, who is speaking, please?
— Меня зовут Ричард Фокс. Можно поговорит с мистером Кларком?
— Wait a minute... Clarke is speaking.
— Привет, Мартин. Это Ричард Фокс.
— Я рад тебя слышать, Ричард. Как поживаешь?
— Fine, thanks. How are you?
— Все также. Спасибо. Как твои родители?
— My father is doing fine. My mother is ill.
— Очень сожалею. Могу я помочь?
— I am afraid not. Thanks. I say, Richard, I would like to meet you.
— Я тоже хотел бы тебя повидать. Давай встретимся сегодня вечером.
— No objections on my part. Where shall we make it?
— Давай встретимся в ресторане The Mayflower. Ты знаешь, где он находится?
— Sure. I'll be waiting for you at the Mayflower restaurant at half past seven. OK?
— Давай встретимся ровно в восемь у входа в ресторан.
— That's settled. Till 8 o'clock. Good-bye.
— Good-bye.

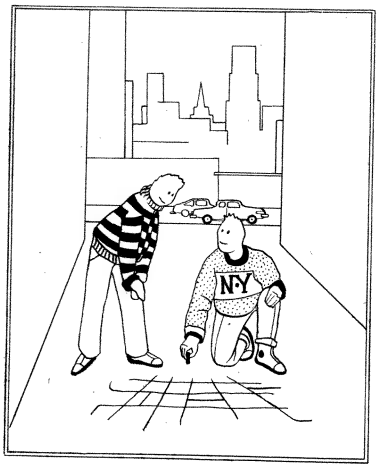
2. — Алло, попросите к телефону Эмили Брук.
— I'm afraid she isn't in. Any message?
— Да, пожалуйста. Передайте ей, что я буду звонить ровно в 3 часа. Моя фамилия Паркер. Джон Паркер.
— All right. Anything else?
— У меня для нее письмо из Великобритании от ее двоюродного брата Павла.
— Well, I know Paul very well. How is he getting on?
— Он получил повышение по службе и скоро приедет домой. Он хочет провести отпуск с родственниками.
— It is a pleasant piece of news. Emily will be glad to hear it. Is that all?
— Да, спасибо. До свиданья.
— Good-bye.

Word List:

1. Spell your name. — Назовите по буквам ваше имя.
2. parcel — посылка
3. See you later. — Увидимся позднее.
4. Same here. — Я тоже.
5. talks — переговоры
6. definite — определенный
7. It's very nice of you. — Очень любезно с вашей стороны.
8. It goes without saying — Само собой разумеется.
9. No objections on my part. — С моей стороны нет возражений.
10. Any message? — Что-нибудь передать?

Topic 9

IN NEW YORK



— Good evening, Robert!
— Good evening, Charlie!
— How are you getting on?
— I am doing fine, thanks. How is life?
— No complaints, thank you. How do you like New York?
— I can say it is a very impressive city. Is Washington as large as New York?
— Washington is much smaller. New York is made of five boroughs. Manhattan and Staten Island are each an island. Brooklyn and Queens are both on the western end of Long Island. The Bronx is the only borough on the mainland.
— It is easy to lose one´s way in New York. Am I right?
— I don´t think so. You should keep in mind that most hotels, office buildings, shops and the Broadway Theater district are concentrated in Midtown Manhattan. It runs from about 30th St. North to 60th St. and from the East River west to the Hudson River.
— I'll try to remember it.
— "Streets" are running east and west. "Avenues" are running south and north.
— What about Broadway?
— It runs across the city from west (in the north) to east (in the south). Where Broadway crosses an avenue, a "square" or "circle" is formed: Columbus Circle at Eighth Ave. and 59th St., Times Square at Seventh Ave. and 42nd St.
— Are Midtown streets one-way?
— They are. Even-numbered streets have eastbound traffic and odd-numbered streets are westbound.
— Thank you for the information.
— Don´t mention it. You ought to know that Greenwich Village, SoHo, Chinatown and the Financial District are in lower Manhattan, which is the oldest section of the city. Most streets are named there.
— New Yorkers often use the terms "uptown", "downtown" and "cross town" when giving directions. What do the terms mean?
— "Uptown" means north of where you are. "Downtown" means south of your location. "Crosstown" refers to anywhere east or west of where you are.
— Thank you. You have been very helpful.

Speech Patterns:

55. Minsk is to the west of Moscow.
Odessa is to the south of Kiev.
Texas is in the south of the USA.
The Urals are east of Gorky.
The street has eastbound traffic.

56. Martin is the only son in the family.
The only thing I know is he is very professional.
Barbara is my only friend.
That is the only mistake I've made.
You are the only person who could understand me.

57. I suggest a new plan.
Bob suggested we do the job at once.
Who suggested that the terms of the contract should be discussed?
Jane suggests we spend our holiday in Florida.

58. I don't mind joining him.
Do you mind my opening the window?
Mind you don't catch cold.
He doesn't mind discussing the question today.
Mind your own business.

59. He lives in the southern part of the city.
Omsk is in the eastern part of the USSR.
They came from the western part of the country.
Canada is situated in the northern part of the continent.

Речевые образцы:

55. Минск находится к западу от Москвы.
Одесса находится к югу от Киева.
Техас находится на юге США.
Урал расположен к востоку от Горького.
По этой улице транспорт идет в восточном направлении.

56. Мартин — единственный сын в семье.
Единственное, что я знаю, — он очень квалифицированный работник.
Барбара — мой единственный друг.
Это единственная ошибка, которую я сделал.
Вы — единственный человек, который может меня понять.

57. Я предлагаю новый план.
Боб предложил нам сделать работу немедленно.
Кто предложил обсудить условия контракта?
Джейн предлагает нам провести отпуск во Флориде.

58. Я не против того, чтобы к нему присоединиться.
Вы не против если я открою окно?
Смотрите не простудитесь.
Он не против того, чтобы этот вопрос сегодня обсудить.
Занимайтесь своим делом.

59. Он живет в южной части города.
Омск находится в восточной части СССР.
Они приехали из западной части страны.
Канада расположена в северной части континента.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Город Одесса такой же большой, как Москва?
   — No, it isn´t. Odessa is much smaller.
   — Сколько районов в Москве?
   — I don´t know exactly but I think there are more than 12 districts in our capital.
   — Есть ли в Москве улицы с односторонним движением?
   — Sure. For example, the street I live in is one-way.
   — В Москве легко заблудиться, не так ли?
   — I don´t think so. There are very many people in our capital. Any passer-by will show you the right way.
   — Каждая улица в Москве имеет свое название, не так ли?
   — You are quite right. The street we are in now is named after Maxim Gorky, the famous Soviet writer.
   — Это главная улица Москвы?
   — Да. Это одна из центральных улиц.

2. — Сколько районов в Нью-Йорке?
   — There are five boroughs: Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan, Staten Island and the Bronx.
   — Что вы знаете о Бродвее?
   — It runs across the city from west (in the north) to east (in the south).
   — Есть ли улицы с односторонним движением?
   — Sure. In midtown even-numbered streets are westbound.
   — Где находится Чайнатаун?
   — Chinatown is in lower Manhattan.
   — Это самая старая часть города, да?
   — That´s right. Lower Manhattan is the oldest section of the city and most of the streets there are named.
   — Что такое "uptown"?
   — The term "uptown" means north of where you are. "Downtown" is south of your location and "crosstown" is east or west of your location.
   — Спасибо за информацию.

Word List:

1. to be made of — быть сделанным (составленным) из
2. the only... — единственный...
3. location — местоположение
4. to refer — относиться
5. for example — например
6. to lose one´s way — заблудиться
7. passer-by — прохожий
8. even-numbered — четные
   odd-numbered — нечетные
9. north of — севернее от
10. to suggest — предлагать

Topic 10

SHOPPING

— Did you go shopping yesterday?

— Yes, I did. I went to a big department store and bought everything I needed: a raincoat, a pair of gloves, shirts, handkerchiefs and ties.

— Did you have any language problems?

— No problems at all.

— Are you being attended, Madam?

— Not yet. I want a woolen suit. Something in grey.

— We've got a rich choice of woolen suits of all shades. Will you try on this one?

— I'm afraid it's a bit too dark. May I try on something lighter?

— Certainly. Here it is. Try it on. This way, please. Here is the fitting room.

— Does it fit you well?

— I think so.

— The shade is becoming to you.

— How much is it?

— It's ...

— I'll take it.

— You may pay here. Thank you. Come again.

— What can I do for you, Sir?

— I want to buy a present for my wife. I don't know what to choose.

— What size is your wife wearing?

— I don't know exactly. She is of middle height, neither slim nor plump. Just like you.

— I can offer you very nice blouses of various shades and colours. They are nor expensive and very fashionable.

— Show me something in blue.

— Here it is. Do you like it?

Yes, I do. How much is it?

— ... . It's the latest fashion.

— All right. I'll take both of them.

Speech Patterns:

60. Did you go shopping yesterday?
Did you go swimming last Saturday?
Did you go fishing last Tuesday?
Did you go skating last week?

They've gone mushrooming.
They've gone shopping.
They've gone skiing.
They've gone skating.

61. Are you being attended?
Are you being watched?
Is she being listened to?
Is dinner being cooked?
Is the floor being washed?

The floor has been washed.
The car has been repaired.
The cup has been broken.
Dinner has been cooked.
Tickets have been booked.

62. I can offer you a cup of tea.
She was offered a job in London.
He wants to offer himself for a post of manager.
I can't offer any explanations.
They offered to help us.

63. The suit fits you perfectly.
The blouse doesn't fit you well.
Does the coat fit me well?
I hope the shirt will fit me perfectly.

Is the hat becoming?
I'm afraid the color is not becoming to me.
The shade is becoming to you.
The style isn't becoming to her.

Речевые образцы:

60. Вы ходили за покупками вчера?
Вы ходили плавать в прошлую субботу?
Вы ездили на рыбалку в прошлый вторник?
Вы катались на коньках на прошлой неделе?

Они пошли по грибы.
Они ушли за покупками.
Они пошли на лыжах.
Они пошли кататься на коньках.

61. Вас обслуживают?
За вами наблюдают?
Ее слушают?
Обед готовят?
Моют ли пол?

Пол вымыли.
Машину починили.
Чашку разбили.
Обед приготовили.
Билеты купили.

62. Могу предложить вам чашку чая.
Ей предложили работу в Лондоне.
Он хочет предложить свою кандидатуру на должность управляющего.
Не могу предложить никаких объяснений.
Они предложили нам помочь.

63. Костюм отлично на вас сидит.
Блузка не совсем вашего размера.
Хорошо на мне сидит пальто?
Надеюсь, сорочка ему подойдет по размеру.

Шляпа мне к лицу?
Боюсь, что цвет мне не идет.
Этот оттенок вам идет.
Этот фасон ей не идет.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Я вчера не ходил за покупками.
   — But I did. I went to the nearest department store.
   — Что вы там купили?
   — I bought an umbrella for my brother and a pair of leather (кожаный) shoes for myself.
   — У вас были какие-нибудь трудности в смысле языка?
   — Yes, I did. But a Russian lady who knew English offered me her help.
   — Это было очень любезно с ее стороны.

2. — What can I do for you, Sir?
   — Мне надо шерстяной костюм серого (grey) цвета.
   — We have a good choice of suits of all shades. Will you try on this one?
   — Мне кажется, он слишком светлый (light). Мне хотелось бы что-нибудь потемнее.
   — How about this one? It's the latest fashion. Will you try it on?
   — Да, конечно. Где примерочная (the fitting-room)?
   — This way, please. Does it fit you well?
   — Думаю, да. Мне нравится оттенок. Это модный фасон. Я его возьму.
   — You won't be sorry, Sir. It is becoming to you.
   — Где касса?
   — This way, Sir. Thank you. Come again.

3. — Пол моют? — Его уже помыли.
   — Машину ремонтируют? — Ее уже отремонтировали.
   — Где Оливер и Джон? — Они ушли за грибами.
   — Где Анна? — Она ушла за покупками.
   — Что вы можете предложить? — Я могу вам предложить должность оператора.

Word List:

1. to go shopping — пойти за покупками
2. department store — универсальный магазин
3. raincoat — плащ
4. gloves — перчатки
5. shirt — сорочка
6. handkerchief — носовой платок
7. tie — галстук
8. suit — костюм
9. woolen — шерстяной
10. shade — оттенок
11. choice — выбор

Topic 11

FAMILY

— Your name is George Scott, isn't it?

— Yes, it is. I am an electronic engineer. I live and work in New York. And what's your name?

— My name is Peter Brook. I am an editor. I live and work in San Francisco.

— You are married, aren't you?

— Oh, yes. I am married and I've got two daughters.

— What a coincidence! I've got two daughters, too: Helen and Mary. What are your daughters' names?

— They are Susan and Jane. Susan is ten years old and Jane is eight. They both go to a private school. Do your daughters go to school?

— Not yet. Helen is five years old and Mary is three.

— They are at home, aren't they?

— Sure. My wife Joan doesn't work now. She runs the house and looks after the children. Emily is the name of my wife. She is a designer. She adores her trade and dreams of going to her office again. But she can't for the time being.

— It's only natural. Nowadays very few women are satisfied with being housewives. My wife whose name is Nancy is a teacher of Russian. She works at a college.

— Do you have any brothers or sisters?

— Unfortunately not. I am the only child in the family. I've got a cousin who lives in Chicago. We are on friendly terms.

— I have got a sister. She is much younger than I am. She lives with our parents in Los Angeles. I've seen very little of her of late.

— Los Angeles is a beautiful city. My aunt lives there and I visit her from time to time.

— It's a long time since I went to Los Angeles.

— Too bad!

Speech Patterns:

64. I want you to get acquainted with my brother.
He wants me to leave for London one of these days.
They want us to translate three articles into English.
I would like my son to become a lawyer.
She would like them to invite her to dinner.

Do you want me to tell the truth?
Does he want you to make a report?
Does she want Peter to be promoted?
Would you like me to show you around?
Would you like Helen to join us?

65. I saw you leave the house.
He saw me enter the room.
He heard her sing.
They heard us shout at each other.
They noticed Peter run round the corner.

Did you see them take bus 10?
Did he see me get off the bus?
Did she hear us singing?
Did they hear you shout at Ann?
Did you notice him look at you?

66. Her words made me angry.
His speech made us happy.
Who made you do it?
What makes him get up so early?
Why do you make everybody so nervous?

Who allowed you to take my books?
Why do you allow your daughter to go to bed so late?
I don't allow anybody to use my car.
He doesn't allow us to watch TV in the morning.
Allow me to help you, please.

Речевые образцы:

64. Я хочу, чтобы вы познакомились с моим братом.
Он хочет, чтобы я поехал в Лондон на днях.
Они хотят, чтобы мы перевели три статьи на английский язык.
Мне бы хотелось, чтобы сын стал юристом.
Она бы хотела, чтобы они ее пригласили на обед.

Вы хотите, чтобы я сказал правду?
Он хочет, чтобы вы сделали доклад?
Она хочет, чтобы Петра повысили по службе?
Хотели бы вы, чтобы я вам показал достопримечательности?
Хотели бы вы, чтобы Елена к нам присоединилась?

65. Я видел, что вы вышли из дома.
Он видел, что я вошел в комнату.
Он слышал, как она пела.
Они слышали, как мы кричали друг на друга.
Она заметила, что Петр побежа за угол.

Вы видели, как они садились на 10-й автобус?
Он видел, как я сошел с автобуса?
Она слышала, как мы поем?
Они слышали, как ты кричишь на Анну?
Вы заметили, что он на вас смотрит?

66. Ее слова меня разозлили.
Его речь осчастливила нас.
Кто вас заставил сделать это?
Что его заставляет так рано вставать?
Почему вы так всех нервируете?

Кто вам разрешил брать мои книги?
Почему вы разрешаете дочери ложиться спать так поздно?
Я никому не разрешаю пользоваться моей машиной.
Он не разрешает нам смотреть телевизор утром.
Пожалуйста, разрешите мне вам помочь.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Your name is Mary Bright, isn´t it?
— Нет, меня зовут Анна Блэк. Я машинистка. Живу и работаю в Вашингтоне. А вас как зовут?
— My name is John Miller. I am an architect. I live and work in Boston. Are you married, Ann?
— Нет, я еще не замужем. Мне девятнадцать лет. Я живу с родителями. Мой отец художник, а мать — домохозяйка. А вы женаты?
— Yes, I am. I have a wife and two sons. My wife is a sociologist, my sons go to school.
— У вас есть родители?
— Да. Они живут в Германии. Отец работает в фирме по производству мясных продуктов, а мать — домохозяйка.
— What is her name?
— Her name is Emily Snow. She is sixty years old. She loves me very much.
— Вы часто навещаете своих родителей?
— Нет. Один или два раза в год. Это очень плохо, не так ли?
— I fully agree with you.

2. — Я знаю, что у вас три сестры. Где они живут?
— My elder sister Carolina lives in Detroit. My younger sister Virginia lives works in New York. Lucy lives with our parents in Los Angeles.
— У меня тоже есть сестры. Но одна из них живет в Европе, а другая в Австралии. Я очень редко их вижу.
— It´s a pity you seldom see them. It makes you unhappy. Am I right?
— Конечно. Мне бы хотелось видеться с ними чаще.
— Don´t you want to go to Australia?
— Очень хочу. У меня много работы и я не могу себе это позволить (I can´t afford it).

Word List:

1. editor — издатель
2. What a coincidence! — Какое совпадение!
3. private — частный
4. to run the house — вести домашнее хозяйство
5. to look after — присматривать
6. for the time being — в настоящее время
7. to satisfy — удовлетворять
8. to be on friendly terms — быть в дружеских отношениях
9. Too bad! — Какая жалость!
10. architect — архитектор

Topic 12

APPEARANCE CHARACTER

— Have you seen our new computer programmer?
— Not yet. Why?
— She is a very pretty girl.
— Really?
— She is tall, slim and I'd say she has a very good figure. Her long hair is fair. Her eyes are blue. She has a snub nose and full lips.
— What's her name?
— Constance Ritzwater. She is about thirty years old.
— Is she married?
— That's what I would like to find out.
— What kind of person is she?
— She has been working here for about two weeks. They say she is qualified for the job, has good manners, very reserved and efficient.
— I see. Is Bob Madison her chief?
— Exactly. Do you know him?
— He is a friend of mine. We have been on friendly terms for about ten years.
— What do you think of him?
— Bob is a nice guy. He is very honest and just, well read and kind. Sometimes he is a bit stubborn. Nevertheless he is pleasant to deal with.
— He is a handsome man, isn't he?
— Sure. He is of middle height, neither slim nor stout. His hair is dark. He wears a beard and a moustache. He has large dark eyes, a straight nose and thin lips.
— Is he married?
— He is divorced. He has a son by first marriage.
— Have you seen the boy?
— Of course. His name is Michael. He is nine years old. A very talented boy. He learns to play the piano and makes good progress.
— I see.

Speech Patterns:

67. When did he wake up? — He woke up at seven.
How long had he been sleeping before he woke up? — For about eight hours.
When did he begin to study French? — A month ago.
How long had he been studying English before he started studying French? — For about five years.
When did you come to the station? — At five o'clock.
How long had you been waiting before the train came? — For half an hour.
When did it start raining? — At half past five.
How long had it been raining before you went out into the street? — For about an hour.
When did you learn to drive a car? — Four years ago.
How long had you been driving your father's car before you bought a car of your own? — For about two years.

68. Jane is playing tennis. — How long has she been playing tennis? — For an hour.
— Peter is skating.
— How long has he been skating? — For 45 minutes.
Mary is waiting for you.
— How long has she been writing for me? — For 15 minutes.
I am translating an article.
— How long have you been translating it? — For two hours.
— The children are swimming.
— How long have they been swimming? — For half an hour.

69. Thomas has left.
— What had he been doing before he left? — He had been working.
— Steve has left for Sweden.
— What had he been doing before he left for Sweden?
— He had been getting ready for the conference.
— My son has entered the institute.
— What had he been doing before he entered the institute?
— He had been studying at school.
— The Parkers have gone to the theater.
— What had they been doing before they went to the theater? — They had been receiving guests.

Речевые образцы:

67. — Когда он проснулся? — Он проснулся в семь часов.
— Сколько он спал до того, как он проснулся? — Около восьми часов.
— Когда он начал изучать французский? — Месяц тому назад.
— Как долго он изучал английский до того, как стал изучать французский? — В течение почти пяти лет.
— Когда вы приехали на вокзал? — В пять часов.
— Как долго вы ждали до того, как поезд пришел? — Полчаса.
— Когда начался дождь? — В половине шестого.
— Как долго шел дождь прежде, чем вы вышли на улицу? — Примерно час.
— Когда вы научились водить машину? — Четыре года тому назад.
— Как долго вы водили машину вашего отца прежде, чем вы купили себе машину? — Около двух лет.

68. — Джейн играет в теннис.
— Как долго она играет в теннис? — Час.
— Петр катается на коньках.
— Как долго он катается на коньках? — 45 минут.
— Мери ждет вас.
— Как давно она меня ждет? — 15 минут.
— Я перевожу статью.
— Давно вы ее переводите? — Два часа.
— Дети плавают.
— Давно они плавают? — Полчаса.

69. — Томас ушел.
— Что он делал, прежде чем уйти? — Он работал.
— Стив уехал в Швецию.
— Что он делал, прежде чем уехал в Швецию? — Он готовился к конференции.
— Мой сын поступил в институт.
— Чем он занимался, прежде чем поступил в институт?
— Он учился в школе.
— Паркеры ушли в театр
— Чем они занимались, до того, как ушли театр?
— Они принимали гостей.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Ты хочешь познакомиться с Бобом Бейкером?
— Well, I don´t know anything about him. What does he look like?
— He is neither tall nor short, broad shouldered, he has dark eyes and dark hair. He wears spectacles.
— Что он за человек?
— He is very reserved, polite, energetic and professional.
— Сколько ему лет?
— I don´t know exactly. I guess he is not more than thirty years old.
— Он женат?
— No, he isn´t and he has never been married.
— Познакомь меня с ним.
— All right. Tomorrow at seven sharp come to the dancing hall.
— Я обязательно приду.

2. — Я слышал, у вас новый начальник. Как он вам нравится?
— I don´t see much of him but can say that he has good manners and is qualified for the job.
— Опишите его внешность.
— He is tall, slim with an oval face, light eyes and a straight nose. He wears neither a beard nor a moustache. He is handsome.
— У вас был случай с ним поговорить?
— Of course. I must tell you he is very easy to deal with.
— Мне приятно это слышать. Вам будет очень легко с ним работать.
— I hope so. You are acquainted with him, aren´t you?
— Нет, я его никогда не видел.
— Why do you think it will be easy for me to deal with him?
— Вы же сами сказали, что с ним легко иметь дело.
— Yes, I did.

reserved скрытный, сдержанный, замкнутый, недоверчивый, осторожный
efficient умелый, подготовленный, квалифицированный (о человеке)

Word List:

1. tall — высокий
2. slim — стройный
3. fair — светлый
4. snub — курносый
5. lips — губы
6. to find out — выяснить
7. guy — парень
8. handsome — интересный (о мужчине)
9. divorced — разведен
10. by first marriage — от первого брака

Topic 13

WORKING DAY

— Donald, you look so tired. You don't feel well, do you?

— It's not that. I am really tired. I need a rest.

— Take a holiday.

— I can't do it now. We've got a lot of work to do.

— Excuse my curiosity, what do you usually do at your office?

— You'd better ask me what I don't do at my office. As soon as I come to my office I have to answer telephone calls, sign documents, participate in the talks, discuss the terms of the agreements, send letters and telegrams and do many other things.

— How long does your working day last?

— It depends... I come to my office at a quarter to nine and at 5 p.m. our working day is over. But if we've got many things to do, we stay there until everything is done.

— I see. I suppose, you've got a break for lunch.

— Sure. At 1 p.m. we've got a break for lunch which lasts for an hour.

— Do you sometimes go on business trips?

— Our employees go to various cities and towns in this country and abroad.

— Have you been abroad?

— Yes, several times. I have already been to Canada, Australia and West Germany.

— Have you been to the USA?

— Not yet. I am planning to go there next year. And you, have you been to the USA?

— Yes, I returned from the USA last month. I spent a fortnight there and visited New York, Washington and Boston.

— It was a business trip?

— Sure.

Speech Patterns:

70. Martin says he has hurt his leg.
Martin said he had hurt his leg.
Helen asked if our offer had been accepted.
Carol wondered if we would accept Gerald's plan.
The manager said we would accept Gerald's help.
Helen said she was ashamed of her friend's behavior.

71. I'll stay here until everything is done.
He'll wait until Betsy finishes her work.
Mary will interfere with your plans if she knows what you are going to do.
Bob will switch off the TV set if it interferes with his work.
Please, wait until the chief finishes his speech.

72. Don't enter the hall. The film is being shown.
Don't speak so loudly. We are being listened to.
Wait a minute. The table is being laid.
Can I read the article? — No, it is being typed.
Does he understand that he is being laughed at?
We must hurry. We are being waited for.
Has the plan been accepted? — Not yet. It is being discussed.

73. You'd better ask your brother what to do.
You'd better call stay at home and have a rest.
You'd better call up Ruth and invite her to the theater.
You'd better accept their suggestion.
You'd better get ready for the departure.

Речевые образцы:

70. Мартин говорит, что он ушиб ногу.
Мартин сказал, что он ушиб ногу.
Елена спросила, приняли ли наше предложение.
Кэрол поинтересовалась, будет ли план Джеральда принят.
Управляющий сказал, что мы воспользуемся помощью Джеральда.
Елена сказала, что ей стыдно за поведение своей подруги.

71. Я буду здесь до тех пор, пока все сделаю.
Он подождет, пока Бетси закончит работу.
Мери помешает вашим планам, если узнает, что вы собираетесь делать.
Боб выключит телевизор, если он будет мешать его работе.
Пожалуйста, подождите, пока начальник закончит свою речь.

72. Не входите в зал. Там показывают фильм.
Не говорите так громко. Нас слушают.
Подождите минутку. На стол накрывают.
Можно прочитать статью? — Нет. Ее печатают.
Он понимает, что над ним смеются?
Нам надо торопиться. Нас ждут.
План приняли? — Еще нет. Его обсуждают.

73. Вы бы лучше спросили брата, что делать.
Вам бы лучше остаться дома и отдохнуть.
Вам бы лучше позвонить Руфи и пригласить ее в театр.
Вы бы лучше приняли их предложение.
Вам бы лучше подготовиться к отъезду.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Не могли бы вы мне помочь?
— I would if I could... I've got a lot of work to do.
— Чем вы заняты?
— I've got to answer a few business letters and translate two texts from English into Russian.
— Сколько времени вам понадобится, чтобы это сделать?
— It's hard to say. I believe I'll be busy till the end of the working day.
— В котором часу вы освободитесь?
— I'll be free at 6 o'clock in the evening.
— Можно, я подвезу вас домой?
— It'll be very kind of you.
— That's settled. Till 6 o'clock.
— Good-bye.

2. — Your colleague told me you've just returned from a business trip to Turkey. Is it true?
— Да. На прошлой неделе я приехал из Турции. Я пробыл там два месяца.
— Did you learn to speak Turkish?
— Я знаю несколько слов. Очень трудно научиться говорит на иностранном языке за два месяца.
— Do you really think so?
— Да, когда я ехал в Турцию, я не знал ни одного слова по-турецки. У меня был переводчик (an interpreter). Он отлично знает язык.
— That's a horse of another color.

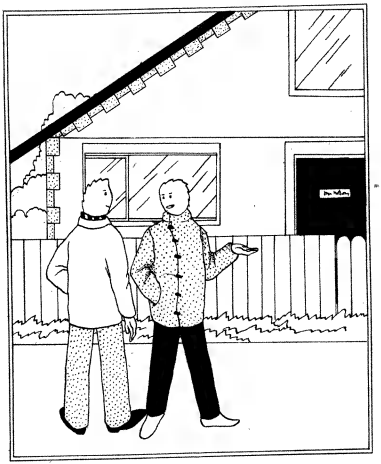
3. — Послушай, Майк, для тебя есть записка.
— Yes, what is it?
— Эта записка от мистера Миллера. Он звонил, когда тебя не было.
— Thank you very much. Mr. Miller wants us to help him with the contract.
— Мы можем это сделать?
— I think so. I'll have to talk it over with our chief. Is he in?
— Да, но он очень занят. В данный момент он принимает представителей одной из иностранных фирм.

Word List:

1. As soon as... — Как только...
2. to sign — подписывать
3. to participate — участвовать
4. to discuss the terms of the agreements — обсуждать условия оговоров
5. to have many things to do — иметь много дел
6. employee — служащий
7. various — различный
8. abroad — за границей
9. fortnight — две недели
10. to learn to speak — научиться говорить

Topic 14

APARTMENT



— I hear you have moved to a new apartment, Steve. Is it true?

— Yes, it is. One of these days we'll arrange a housewarming party. And I want you and your wife Carol to be present.

— Thank you for the invitation. How do you like your new apartment?

— It is very comfortable. It is a three bedroom apartment with modern conveniences: electric stove and a lot of built-in cupboards.

— On what floor is it?

— Our apartment is on the tenth floor of a high-rise dwelling house. We've got two elevators which work round o'clock.

— Is it far from the center of the city?

— Rather. It takes me about an hour to get to the center by bus and by metro. If I drive a car, it takes me thirty minutes.

— I see. Have you bought new furniture?

— We've bought wall units, two armchairs and a new ice-box. We are planning to buy two carpets and a dining set.

— Good luck!

— Thanks. Are you going to move to a new apartment?

— No, I am not. We have been living in our two-room apartment for about eight years and we don't want to move anywhere.

— Your apartment is comfortable, isn't it?

— Yes, very. My wife arranged everything very nicely and I like it very much. We don't have much furniture, but we have got everything we need.

— I am glad to hear it.

Speech Patterns:

74. I hate cooking meals.
I hate shopping.
I hate travelling by train.
I hate being shouted at.
I hate boasting.

75. Steve's friend got angry.
Uncle Charles got tired.
Mary's cousin got married.
Peter's sister got offended.
Emily got surprised.

76. It seems to me you are ill.
It seems to me he is right.
It seems to us Bob got offended.
It seems to them that I am surprised.
It seems to everybody that she got angry.

77. Do you happen to know where the Parkers live?
Do you happen to know what Tom is going to do?
Do you happen to know with whom Ann has gone to London?
Do you happen to know when the contract was signed?
Do you happen to know on what floor their apartment is?

78. I wish you would believe me.
I wish he would accept my suggestion.
I wish he were more punctual.
I wish she were more careful.
We wished we had taken our umbrellas.
We wished he had not interfered in our life.
I wish it were summer now.
I wish he had agreed to teach my son.
I wish I could forget all about it.

Речевые образцы:

74. Ненавижу готовить пищу.
Не люблю ходить по магазинам.
Ненавижу путешествовать поездом.
Ненавижу, когда на меня кричат.
Не люблю хвастать.

75. Друг Стива разозлился.
Дядя Чарльз устал.
Двоюродная сестра Мери вышла замуж.
Сестра Петра обиделась.
Эмили удивилась.

76. Мне кажется, вы больны.
Мне кажется, он прав.
Нам кажется, Боб обиделся.
Им кажется, что я удивлен.
Всем кажется, что она разозлилась.

77. Вы случайно не знаете, где живут Паркеры?
Вы случайно не знаете, что Том собирается делать?
Вы случайно не знаете, с кем Анна уехала в Лондон?
Вы случайно не знаете, когда контракт был подписан
Вы случайно не знаете, на каком этаже их квартира?

78. Жаль, что вы мне не поверите.
Жаль, что он не примет мое предложение.
Жаль, что он не пунктуален.
Жаль, что она не очень осторожна.
Мы сожалели о том, что не взяли зонтики.
Мы сожалели о том, что он вмешался в нашу жизнь.
Жаль, что сейчас не лето.
Жаль, что он отказался обучать моего сына.
Жаль, что я не могу забыть все об этом.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Я слышал, вы собираетесь переезжать на новую квартиру.
— Совершенно верно. One of these days we'll move to a three-room apartment with all conveniences.
— На каком этаже ваша квартира?
— It is on the seventh floor of a high-rise house.
— Есть ли в доме лифт?
— There are three lifts that work round o'clock.
— Мусоропровод в квартире?
— No, it isn't. The garbage chute is on the staircase.
— В каком районе этот дом?
— The house is in a new district which is far from the center of the city.
— Сколько времени надо добираться до центра?
— It takes me twenty minutes to get to the center by car.

2. — В вашей квартире много мебели?
— No, there isn't. But we have everything that we need.
— Новая квартира очень удобная, не так ли?
— Yes, it is. I like it very much. I want you to see my new apartment. Could you and your wife come to my place next Saturday?
— Спасибо за приглашение. Мы обязательно придем.
— We'll ba waiting for you at 7 p.m.
— Хорошо. Мы придем в 7 часов.

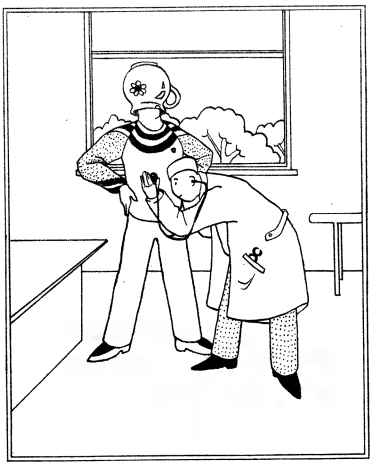
3. — Ненавижу жаловаться. — Я тоже.
— Мне кажется, вы не правы. — Я с вами не согласен.
— Жаль, что вы так устали. — Не беда.
— Жаль, что ваш брат так небрежен. — Он еще маленький.
— Жаль, что вы не можете этого забыть. — Я никогда этого не забуду.
— Дядя Том разозлился. — Неужели?
— Мне кажется, Елена обиделась. — Я думаю, что нет.

Word List:

1. I hear... — Я слышал...
2. to move to — переезжать
3. a housewarming party — новоселье
4. comfortable — удобный
5. conveniences — удобства
6. electric stove — электроплита
7. a high-rise house — высотный дом
8. furniture — мебель
9. wall units — мебельная "стенка"
10. armchair — кресло
11. icebox — холодильник (морозильник)

Topic 15

VISITING A DOCTOR



— May I make an appointment with the doctor for this afternoon?
— Are you our patient?
— Yes, this will be my second visit.
— All right, Sir. Will 4 p.m. suit you?
— Yes, it will be fine.
— Now give me your name and address, please.
— Here is my card.

— Step in, please. What are your complaints?
— I've got a sore throat and a cough.
— Are you running a temperature?
— No, I am not. I have a splitting headache. I believe I am starting a cold. What do you recommend?
— Let me examine you. I suggest that you take something for your headache and cough.
— Will you write out a prescription?
— By all means. You will have the prescription filled at the nearest chemist's. You should stay in bed for a couple of days and take the medicine three times a day.
— I'll follow your advice, Doc. I nearly forgot to ask you...
— Yes, what is it?
— I need a vaccination certificate.
— When were you vaccinated last?
— I don't remember... It was many years ago.
— Then I'll have to vaccinate you as soon as you recover.
— All right, Doc.
— I wish you a speedy recovery!
— Thanks. Keep well. Good-bye.
— Good bye.

Speech Patterns:

79. What´s wrong with Peter? — He has a splitting ´headache.
    What´s wrong with Helen? — She has a toothache.
    What´s wrong with your son? — He is starting a cold.
    What´s wrong with your niece? — She is running a temperature.
    What´s wrong with your brother? — He is very tired.

80. I am for inviting Ann to dinner.
    I am all for arranging a ´housewarming party.
    I am all for taking part in the discussion.
    I am all for signing the contract.
    I am all for it.

81. I am against your visiting the Smiths.
    I am against his coming.
    I am against telling it to them.
    I am against buying a new car.
    I am against moving to a new flat.

82. His uncle is too old to understand us.
    Peter is too shy to say it.
    Helen is too proud to ask for help.
    Your daughter is too young to behave like that.
    I am too tired to go there.

83. He denies taking the money.
    He denies her being rude.
    She denied the fact.
    I can´t deny his being polite.
    Don´t deny it!

Речевые образцы:

79. Что случилось с Петром? — У него очень болит голова.
    Что такое с Еленой? — У нее болит зуб.
    Что с вашим сыном? — Он заболевает.
    Что с вашей племянницей? — У нее температура.
    Что случилось с вашим братом? — Он очень устал.

80. Я за то, чтобы пригласить на обед Аню.
    Я за новоселье.
    Я за участие в обсуждении.
    Я целиком за подписание контракта.
    Я за это.

81. Я против вашего визита к Смитам.
    Я против того, чтобы он пришел.
    Я против того, чтобы говорить об этом им.
    Я против покупки новой машины.
    Я против переезда на новую квартиру.

82. Его дядя слишком стар, чтобы нас понимать.
    Петя слишком робкий, чтобы это сказать.
    Елена слишком гордая, чтобы просить помощи.
    Ваша дочь слишком юная, чтобы так себя вести.
    Я слишком устал, чтобы туда идти.

83. Он отрицает то, что взял деньги.
    Он отрицает, что она груба.
    Она отрицала этот факт.
    Я не могу отрицать того, что он вежлив.
    Не отрицайте это!

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Можно записаться к врачу?
— Sure. Are you our patient?
— Нет. Мне бы хотелось записаться на завтра.
— All right. Will 10 p.m. suit you?
— Боюсь, что нет. Мне подходит три часа дня.
— Just a minute... Yes, 3.30. Is it OK?
— Да. Отлично.
— Give me your name and your address.
— Вот моя карточка.

2. — Разрешите войти, доктор?
— Sure. Do sit down. What are your complaints?
— У меня болит голова. Я кашляю. Повышена температура.
— Let me examine you. I'll write out a prescription for you. You will have the prescription filled at the nearest chemist's.
— Сколько раз в день мне принимать лекарство?
— Three times a day. You should stay in bed for three days. — Я буду следовать вашим рекомендациям, доктор.
— In a week's time you should come here again.
— Хорошо.
— I wish you a speedy recovery.
— Спасибо. До свиданья.

3. — Я за то, чтобы пригласить семью Браунов. — А я против.
— Что случилось с мальчиком? — Он очень устал.
— Она отрицает этот факт. — Неужели?
— Я против того, чтобы туда ехать. — Я тоже.
— Я не возражаю против того, чтобы присоединиться к вам. — Я рад это слышать.

Word List:

1. to make an appointment with a doctor — записаться на прием к врачу
2. a sore throat — боль в горле
3. cough — кашель
4. to run a temperature — температурить
5. headache — головная боль
6. to write out a prescription — выписать рецепт
7. at the chemist's (druggest's) — в аптеке
8. couple — пара
9. to recover — выздороветь
10. I wish you a speedy recovery. — Я желаю вам скорейшего выздоровления.

Topic 16

TRAVELLING BY TRAIN

— Excuse me, where is the ticket office?
— Round the corner.
— Thank you. I want a round trip ticket to Boston.
— What class?
— First.
— Here it is.
— Porter, will you see to my luggage, please?
— Where for, Sir?
— I am going to Boston by the 10 o'clock train. First class. I'd like a corner seat, facing the engine, in a nonsmoker.
— OK. Here we are.
— What time do we get to Boston?
— The train is due to arrive in Boston at 12.30.
— Thank you for the information.
— Have a comfortable journey.

In the Compartment

— Excuse me, don't you think it's a bit stuffy here?
— Yes, rather.
— What about having the window open?
— Not a bad idea. Can you manage it?
— I'll try to. Is that all right?
— Yes, fine.
— The train is going very well. I wonder if it will keep the same speed all the way.
— Almost. It slows down when it crosses the river.
— You know the route well, don't you?
— I travel this way once a month on an average.
— No one travels that often for pleasure.
— You have said it. I am going on business.
— Look, what a beautiful place we are passing!
— That is the most picturesque place on our route.
— It's a pity there are few quiet places in our industrial age.
— I agree with you here. I've got two boxes of beer about me. Would you like to have a drink?
— Yes, thanks. I am thirsty. Let me introduce myself to you. My name is Anthony Buttler.
— Glad to meet you, Mr. Buttler. My name is Peter Walker.
— Pleased to know you, Mr. Walker.

Speech Patterns:

84. I was the first to come here.
He was the first to recognize me.
Helen was the first to leave Paris.
Who was the first to greet them.
Who was the last to leave for Kiev?

85. If I were you, I would not ask such questions.
If I were in your place, I would ask him to stay.
If I were in your shoes, I wouldn´t be so rude.
If I were in her place, I would be more polite.
If I were in his shoes, I wouldn´t invite them.

86. Who told you the agreement had been signed?
Who told you I had made a speech at the conference?
Who said they would arrive on Tuesday?
Who said the manager would go to Rome?
Who suggested they should take part in the discussion?

87. You should have told everything to your sister. Why didn´t you do so?
Mary should have brought us all the documents long ago.
Now it´s too late.
Peter should have gone fishing with John Flop. Why didn´t he go with him?
The Petrovs should have moved to a new flat last year. They are very sorry they didn´t do so.
Her son should have consulted the doctor three days ago.

Речевые образцы:

84. Я пришел сюда первым.
Он меня узнал первым.
Елена первой уехала из Парижа.
Кто первым приветствовал их?
Кто последним уехал в Киев?

85. Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы не задавал таких вопросов.
Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы не был так груб.
Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы попросил его остаться.
Если бы я был на ее месте, я бы был более вежлив.
Если бы я был на его месте, я бы не пригласил их.

86. Кто вам сказал, что соглашение было подписано?
Кто вам сказал, я выступал на конференции?
Кто сказал, что они приедут во вторник?
Кто сказал, что управляющий поедет в Рим?
Кто предложил, чтобы они приняли участие в конференции?

87. Вам следовало рассказать все сестре. Почему вы так не сделали?
Мери следовало принести нам все документы давным-давно. Теперь слишком поздно.
Петру следовало поехать на рыбалку с Петром Флопом. Почему он с ним не поехал?
Семье Петровых надо было переехать на новую квартиру в прошлом году. Они сожалеют, что так не сделали.
Ее сын должен был обратиться к врачу три дня назад.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Где находится билетная касса?
— It's over there.
— Спасибо. Мне нужен билет до Глазго.
— A round trip ticket?
— Да. Первого класса.
— Here it is. The train starts at 8 p.m.
— Спасибо. Мне хотелось бы место по ходу поезда у окна, в вагоне для некурящих.
— Hurry up, please.
— В котором часу прибывает поезд в Глазго?
— The train is due to arrive in Glasgow at 16.30 p.m.
— Спасибо за информацию!
— Don't mention it. Have a comfortable journey!
— Спасибо.

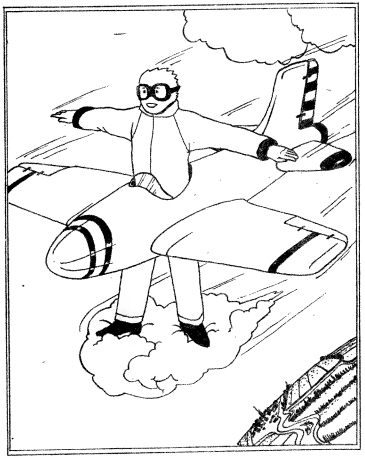
2. — Вы не против, если я открою окно?
— Yes, I do. I don't feel well, you know.
— Поезд идет очень медленно (slowly), вы не находите?
— You are quite right. As soon as the train crosses the bridge it will go faster.
— Вы хорошо знаете маршрут.
— Quite so. I've got to travel this way once a month on an average.
— Никто так часто не путешествует для удовольствия.
— You have said it. I am going on business.
— Посмотрите, какое красивое место!
— Да, это одно из самых красивых мест на этом маршруте.
— Don't you feel thirsty? I have got two bottles of beer about me.
— Да, я хочу пить. Спасибо.
— Разрешите мне представиться. Меня зовут Antony Brave.
— Рад с вами познакомиться, м-р Брейв. Меня зовут Майк Кларк.
— Pleased to meet you, Mr. Clarke.

Word List:

1. Travelling by train — путешествие поездом
2. ticket office — билетная касса
3. a round trip ticket — билет "туда и обратно"
4. porter — носильщик
5. facing the engine — по ходу поезда
6. nonsmoker — вагон для некурящих
7. is due to arrive — должен прибыть
8. compartment — купе
9. stuffy — душный
10. speed — скорость
11. on an average — в среднем
12. age — век

Topic 17

TRAVELLING BY AIR



— What flights to Glasgow have you got?
— There are two flights a week on Tuesday and on Friday.
— What time?
— At 10.30 every Tuesday and at 8.30 every Friday.
— How much is a tourist class ticket to Glasgow?
— A single ticket is ... pounds and a return ticket is ... .
— I want one single tourist class ticket for Friday.
— Here it is.

On Board the Plane

— Excuse my disturbing you, when will we land in Glasgow?
— At 10.45.
— Thank you ever so much. I thought we would reach the place earlier.
— It's impossible. The more so the weather is not so favorable.
— You have said it. Want a cigarette?
— No, thanks. I don't smoke.
— Good for you. I can't get rid of that bad habit. No matter how hard I try.
— Too bad. If you want to take care of your lungs you should give up smoking.
— That's exactly what my doc says. Let me introduce myself to you. I am Peter Clarke.
— Pleased to know you, Mr. Clarke. My name is Jill Broker.
— Glad to get acquainted with you, Mr. Broker. I am returning home from a business trip. Glasgow is my native city.
— Is it really? I am going to Glasgow for the first time in my life. It's a business trip.
— Hope you'll enjoy your stay in Glasgow.
— Let's hope for the best.
— Look, we are landing.
— Looks like that.

Speech Patterns:

88. You ought to do your best.
The children ought to stay at home.
Helen ought to go there.
Peter ought to write a letter to his son.
You ought not to have translated that letter.

89. We didn't have to discuss the question yesterday.
I didn't have to see her home.
Helen didn't have to book tickets for the plane.
Steve's father didn't have to see him off.
Anna's mother didn't have to visit them.

90. The film is worth seeing.
The match is worth watching.
The problem is worth solving.
The book is worth reading.
The article is worth translating.

91. Must I help you? — No, you needn't.
Must Helen come here at 8 p.m.? — No, she needn't.
Must Bob tell me everything? — I think so.
Must she take the children home? — By all means.
Must I see them off? — No, you needn't. I'll do it myself.

92. I consider Peter to be a good singer.
She considers me to be a good driver.
They consider Vera to be an experienced accountant.
He considers Victor to be a good worker.
Mary considers you to be a talented poet.
We considered Peter to be a gifted musician.

Речевые образцы:

88. Вам надо сделать все возможное.
Детям надо остаться дома.
Елена должна поехать туда.
Петр должен написать письмо сыну.
Вы не должны были переводить это письмо.

89. Мы не должны были обсуждать этот вопрос вчера.
Мне не пришлось ее провожать домой.
Елене не пришлось покупать билеты ан самолет.
Отцу Стива не пришлось его провожать.
Матери Анны не пришлось их посещать.

90. Фильм стоит посмотреть.
Матч стоит посмотреть.
Проблема стоит того, чтобы ее решать.
Книгу стоит почитать.
Статью стоит переводить.

91. Я должен помогать вам? — Нет, вам незачем.
Должна Елена прийти сюда в 8 часов утра? — Нет, не должна.
Должен ли Боб рассказать мне все? — Думаю, что да.
— Должна ли она отвести детей домой? — Обязательно.
Я должен их проводить? — Нет, не надо. Я сам это сделаю.

92. Я считаю, что Петр хороший певец.
Она меня считает хорошим водителем.
Они считают Веру опытным бухгалтером.
Он считает Виктора хорошим рабочим.
Мери вас считает талантливым поэтом.
Мы считали Петра талантливым музыкантом.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Что вы думаете о Павле?
   — Я его считаю талантливым инженером.
   — Говорят, он собирается лететь в Нью-Йорк.
   — That's right. I booked a single ticket for him.
   — Когда он вылетает?
   — Next Wednesday.
   — Вы его будете провожать?
   — By all means.
   — Я ему желаю мягкой посадки.

2. — Стоит ли смотреть этот фильм?
   — I don't think so.
   — Какой фильм вы советуете мне посмотреть?
   — It's hard to say.
   — Вы смотрели какие-нибудь английские фильмы?
   — Yes, I have. I have seen many English films.

3. — Должен ли ваш коллега помогать вам?
   — No, he needn't. I can manage everything myself.
   — Приходится ли вам выступать на конференциях?
   — Yes, I do. The other day I had to make a speech at the conference.
   — Вы должны ответить на письма.
   — Thank you for reminding me about it.

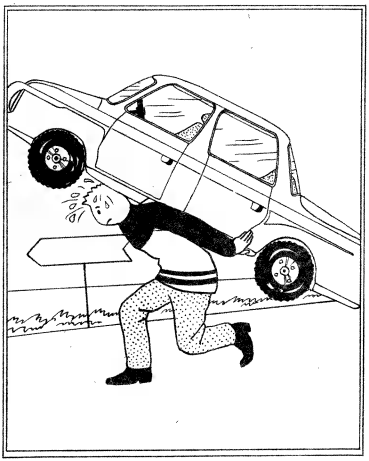
4. — Извините, что беспокою вас, когда отправляется поезд?
   — At 8.00.
   — Спасибо. Я думал, что этот поезд отправляется позднее.
   — If you want to arrive in Leningrad at 10.00, you should take the 8 o'clock train.
   — Спасибо за информацию.
   — Don't mention it.

Word List:

1. Travelling by air — путешествие самолетом
2. flight — рейс
3. tourist class — туристский класс
4. single ticket — билет в один конец
5. return ticket — билет "туда и обратно"
6. on board the plane — на борту самолета
7. to land — приземляться
8. to reach the place — добраться до места
9. impossible — невозможный
10. favourable — благоприятный

Topic 18

TROUBLE WITH THE CAR



— Donald, I know you are a driver of long standing. I would like you to have a look at my car.

— What´s wrong with your car?

— I don´t know yet. I can´t trace the fault.

— Let me have a look. When did you have your plugs checked?

— Three days ago. I thought I had run out of gas but the tank is half full.

— Have a look at the petrol gauge once more.

— All right. The tank is half full, as I have already said.

— The carburettor is in order. The engine is misfiring.

— So it is.

— I guess the battery has run down. It needs recharging.

— Too bad.

— Don´t get upset about it. It won´t take you long to have your battery recharged.

— Do you really think so?

— I am sure of it. The other day I went to the gas station to have the brakes adjusted. The did it in no time.

— Where is the gas station?

— It´s three miles south of the supermarket. Do you know the place?

— I think so. In my car the brakes are a bit slack. I hope they can easily be adjusted.

— I advise you to have the engine greased.

— I´ll follow your advice. Thank you, Donald.

— Don´t mention it, Paul. I´m very sorry I couldn´t help you.

— Well, you have helped me to trace the fault. I wish I had bought a new car...

— Well, this one is much cheaper. It hasn´t got too many miles on it. It´s practically new.

— I must admit it runs smoothly. It was in good condition when I bought it.

— When was it?

— A year ago.

Speech Patterns:

93. I had my car repaired last month.
I had the floor washed yesterday.
Peter had the plugs checked the other day.
We had the typewriter fixed last Wednesday.
She had the letter translated yesterday.

94. Have the letter posted.
Have the article translated.
Have the tickets booked.
Have the car fixed.
Have the windows washed.

95. No use your talking about it.
No use discussing the question.
No use concluding the contract.
No use his leaving for Canada.
No use her typing those letters.

96. I am through with the book.
I was through with the book yesterday.
Will you be through with the translation in an hour?
When will you be through with that article?
I am not yet through with my work.

97. I have no idea how rich the country is.
I have no idea when they will arrive.
I have no idea what you want to know.
I have no idea where the Bobrovs live.
I have no idea how old Robert is.

Речевые образцы:

93. В прошлом месяце мне починили машину.
Вчера мне вымыли пол.
На днях Петру проверили свечи в машине.
В прошлую среду нам починили машинку.
Вчера ей перевели письмо.

94. Пусть отправят письма.
Отдайте печатать эту статью.
Пусть купят билеты.
Пусть вам отремонтируют машину.
Пусть помоют окна.

95. Вам бесполезно об этом говорить.
Бесполезно обсуждать этот вопрос.
Бесполезно заключать контракт.
Ему нет смысла ехать в Канаду.
Ей бесполезно печатать те письма.

96. Я закончил книгу.
Вчера я закончил книгу.
Через час вы закончите перевод?
Когда вы закончите эту статью?
Я еще не закончил работу.

97. Не представляю, как богата эта страна.
Не представляю, когда они приедут.
Не имею представления, что вы хотите знать.
Не имею представления, где живет семья Бобровых.
Не имею представления, сколько лет Роберту.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Не имею представления, что случилось с моей машиной.
— Let me trace the fault.
— Пожалуйста. Я буду рад, если ты мне поможешь. Ты опытный водитель, не так ли?
— Yes, I am. I have been driving a car for fifteen years now. Maybe you have run out of gas?
— Это невозможно. Бак почти полный.
— When did you have your plugs checked?
— На днях. Карбюратор тоже в порядке.
— В таком случае садись в мою машину и поедем до ближайшей заправочной станции.
— Good idea. They will have the car fixed.
— Бессмысленно здесь сидеть всю ночь.
— I quite agree with you here.

2. — Когда тебе починили машину?
— Last month. The engine is in good condition now. It was well greased.
— Хорошо. Мне тоже надо чинить машину. Ослабли тормоза (The brakes are slack). Аккумулятор разрядился (The battery has run down).
— It can be easily done.
— Я рад это слышать.

3. — Какую машину ты собираешься покупать?
— I want a second hand car if it hasn't got too many miles on it. Could you help me?
— С большим удовольствием.
— I hear there are good cars on sale at 42nd Street dealer's.
— Я знаю этот магазин. Давай туда поедем.
— Good idea. If I choose a car there, I won't have to bother any more.
— Совершенно верно.

Word list:

1. Travelling by air — путешествие самолетом
2. flight — рейс
3. a return ticket — обратный билет
4. a single ticket — билет в один конец
5. on board the plane — на борту самолета
6. to disturb — беспокоить
7. to land — приземляться
8. favourable — благоприятный
9. Good for you! — Молодец!
10. to get rid of — избавиться от
11. habit — привычка
12. to give up smoking — бросить курить

Topic 19

SIGHTSEEING

— I say, Mike, what are your plans for today?

— Nothing special. Why?

— I want you to show me round. You have been living in New York for almost eight years, so you know better what is worth seeing.

— All right. You'll come for a ride with me and I'll show you some of the sights.

— It will be very kind of you.

— So we can start from Washington Square and go along Fifth Avenue. We shall pass Greenwich Village and Union Square.

— The only thing I know is that Fifth Avenue is the place where very rich people live.

— That's right. Do you know what Times Square is famous for?

— No idea.

— It's famous for its theaters and movies. If you are interested in skyscrapers you should pay attention to the Empire State Building though it is not the tallest building any longer.

— There must be your famous Central Park nearby.

— Yes, it is a pleasure ground and besides there are a number of museums there.

— We'll go to the museums tomorrow. Agreed?

— Sure. Now I want you to see Park Avenue which is a fashionable residential section of the city. It's on the opposite side of Central Park from Broadway.

— I hear the Frick Museum and the famous Metropolitan Museum are there.

— That's right. Do you want to watch a game of baseball?

— Yes, I do.

— In that case I'll take you to the Stadium. Tomorrow I'll show you some other sights: Rockefeller Center Radio City, George Washington Bridge and Bronx Zoological Gardens.

— I am looking forward to visiting those places.

Speech Patterns:

98. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is famous for his detective stories.
Kiev is famous for its beautiful parks and gardens.
New York is famous for its skyscrapers.
Times Square is famous for its theaters and movies.
Leningrad is famous for its wonderful monuments of splendid architecture.

99. Don't pay attention to his words.
Don't pay attention to those boys.
Don't pay attention to me.
Don't pay attention to them.
Don't pay attention to her.

100. The only thing I know is that Jack is an artist.
The only thing I know is that Jane is his wife.
The only thing I know is that they live in New York.
The only thing I know is that they are rich.
The only thing I know is that they are poor.

101. If it were not so late, I would call you back.
If it were not raining, we would go bathing.
If the manager were not so busy, he would receive us.
If you came to see him tonight, he would be delighted.
If I met him tonight, I would tell him everything.

102. I would have spoken to Helen yesterday if you had asked me to.
I would have arranged everything yesterday if I had got your message last Monday.
If John had recognized you last night, he would have greeted you.
If Jack had come home earlier, he would have called you back.
If you had stayed for another week, he would have finished your portrait.

Речевые образцы:

98. **Сэр Артур Конан Дойль знаменит своими детективными рассказами.**
Киев знаменит парками и садами.
Нью-Йорк знаменит небоскребами.
Таймз Сквер знаменит театрами и кинотеатрами.
Ленинград знаменит памятниками замечательной архитектуры.

99. **Не обращай внимания на его слова.**
Не обращайте внимания на тех мальчиков.
Не обращай на меня внимания.
Не обращайте на них внимания.
Не обращай на нее внимания.

100. **Единственное, что мне известно, что Джек художник.**
Единственное, что мне известно, что Джейн его жена.
Единственное, что мне известно, что они живут в Нью-Йорке.
Единственное, что мне известно, что они богаты.
Единственное, что мне известно, что они бедны.

101. Если бы не было так поздно, я бы вам перезвонил.
Если бы не шел дождь, мы бы пошли купаться.
Если бы управляющий не был так занят, он принял бы нас.
Если бы вы пришли к нему сегодня вечером, он был бы очень рад.
Если бы я встретил его сегодня вечером, я бы ему все рассказал.

102. Если бы вы меня попросили, я бы вчера поговорил с Еленой.
Я бы все устроил вчера, если бы получил от вас записку в прошлый понедельник.
Если бы Джон вчера вечером тебя узнал, он бы поздоровался.
Если бы Джек пришел домой раньше, он бы вам перезвонил.
Если бы вы остались еще на неделю, он бы закончил ваш портрет.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Послушай, Павел (Paul), чем знаменит the Tower?
— Ask me another.
— Мне бы хотелось пойти туда. Не составишь ли мне компанию?
— With great pleasure. When and where do we meet?
— Давай встретимся на Trafalgar Square в половине второго завтра.
— That's settled. Till tomorrow.
— Увидимся завтра.

2. — Если бы не было так поздно, мы могли бы пойти в музей.
— Don't get upset about it. We'll visit the Frick Museum tomorrow.
— Где он находится?
— It is on the territory of Central Park, if I am not mistaken.
— Там же находится и Metropolitan Museum, не так ли?
— Именно так. You will be able to see Park Avenue.
— Чем знаменита Park Avenue?
— It's a fashionable residential section of New York.
— Я бы поехал туда вчера, если бы я об этом знал.

3. — Не обращай внимания на ее слова. Она очень устала.
— Ну и что? (So what of it?) If I were in her shoes, I would be more polite.
— Единственное, что я знаю, что она не хотела тебя обидеть (to hurt).
— In that case she should apologize to me.
— Именно это она собирается сделать.

Word List:

1. Nothing special — Ничего особенного
2. to show smb. round — показать город, достопримечательности
3. to be famous for — быть знаменитым ч-л.
4. fashionable — модный
5. to watch — наблюдать
6. to keep smb. company — составить к-л. компанию
7. That's settled. — Договорились.
8. to get upset — расстраиваться
9. to pay attention to — обращать внимание на ч-л.
10. to be in smb's shoes — быть на ч-л. месте
11. polite — вежливый
12. to apologize — извиняться

Topic 20

AT THE POST OFFICE

1. — Excuse me, where is the nearest Post Office?
   — Turn to the left and go straight ahead. The Post Office is within ten minutes' walk from this place.
   — Thank you ever so much.

2. — I want to send a telegram to Washington.
   — Please fill in the form.
   — When will the telegram be delivered?
   — In two hours' time.
   — I am sorry I don't see the window "for Letters to be called for". Could you help me?
   — Certainly. It is on your right after the window "for Registered Letters".
   — Thanks a lot. There must be a letter for me... Here is my passport.
   — Yes, there are two letters for you. Here you are.

3. — Oh, Jane! What a pleasant surprise!
   — Hi, Helen! What are you doing here?
   — Well, I sent a telegram to Washington and received two letters from my friends. Now I am going to send a registered letter, but I don't know how to write the address on the envelope. Can you help me?
   — With great pleasure. In this country we write the name of a person to whom you send the letter. Then comes the number of a flat, house, the name of the street, city, district and last comes the name of the country.
   — Thank you very much. In our country the order of writing the address is reversed.
   — Don't forget that registered letters cannot be dropped into a pillar-box.
   — Thank you for reminding me about it.
   — Not at all.

Speech Patterns:

103. When will the telegram be delivered?
When will the letter be mailed?
When will the magazine be read?
When will the book be published?
When will the article be translated?

104. He is known to be a very good skater.
Ann is known to be typing that text.
Peter is known to have left for Oslo.
They are known to have come to London.
There is known to be a talented sculptor.

105. It will be quite easy for us to settle the question.
It will be difficult for him to understand us.
It will be interesting for you to listen to George.
It will be hard for them to stay there long.
It will be pleasant for John to know everything.

106. The telegram is expected to arrive tomorrow.
The conference is expected to attract a lot of people.
John is expected to become a good swimmer.
Jane is expected to help us with packing.
The children are expected to leave tomorrow.
Steve is expected to make a speech at the conference.

107. They don´t have to go there.
I don´t have to translate the article.
Bess doesn´t have to stay here till late at night.
Peter doesn´t have to receive visitors.
Helen doesn´t have to come here every day.

Речевые образцы:

103. Когда доставят телеграмму?
Когда отправят письма?
Когда прочтут журнал?
Когда будет опубликована эта книга?
Когда будет переведена эта статья?

104. Известно, что он очень хорошо катается на коньках.
Известно, что Анна печатает этот текст.
Известно, что Петр уехал в Осло.
Известно, что они приехали в Лондон.
Известно, что Стив — талантливый скульптор.

105. Решить вопрос будет нам совсем легко.
Ему будет трудно понять нас.
Вам будет интересно послушать Георгия.
Им будет трудно находится там долго.
Джону будет приятно узнать все.

106. Ожидается, что телеграмма придет завтра.
Ожидают, что конференция привлечет много людей.
Ожидается, что Джон станет хорошим пловцом.
Полагают, что Джейн поможет нам паковать вещи.
Полагают, что дети уедут завтра.
Полагают, что Стив выступит на конференции.

107. Им нет необходимости идти туда.
Мне не надо переводить эту статью.
Лиза не должна здесь находиться допоздна.
Пете не приходится принимать посетителей.
Елене нет необходимости приходить сюда ежедневно.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Мне надо опустить письмо. Где ближайший почтовый ящик?
— It´s on the opposite side of the street.
— Спасибо. Где можно послать заказное письмо?
— At the post office.
— Где находится ближайшее почтовое отделение?
— — You will have to take a bus, or to be more exact bus 112. It will take you to the Post Office.
— Это далеко отсюда?
— No, it is not. If you take bus 112, you will reach the Post Office in five minutes.
— Спасибо, вы были очень любезны.
— Not at all.

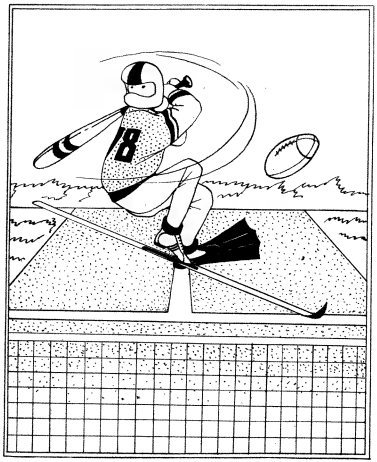
2. — Вот ваша посылка.
— Thank you ever so much.
— Не стоит благодарности. Джек просил вам сказать, что он приедет через месяц.
— Really? I haven´t seen him for ages. How is he?
— У него все в порядке. Его младшая дочь пошла в школу. Жена работает в нашей фирме.
— I am glad to hear it. How is his elder daughter Emili?
— Она учится в институте. Очень красивая девушка.
— If you go there soon, I would like to ask you to take a letter for them.
— Конечно. Я уезжаю через неделю. Пожалуйста, приготовьте письмо.
— By all means. The letter will be ready tomorrow.
— Очень хорошо. Я вам позвоню послезавтра, и мы договоримся о встрече.
— OK It suits me perfectly.

Word List:

1. within ten minutes´ walk — в пределах десяти минут ходьбы
2. to fill in a form — заполнить бланк
3. to deliver a telegram — доставить телеграмму
4. a registered letter — заказное письмо
5. envelope — конверт
6. to drop — бросить
7. to remind — напоминать
8. It suits me perfectly. — Мне это полностью подходит.
9. to expect — ожидать
10. to take a bus — сесть на автобус.

Topic 21

HOBBY. SPORTS & GAMES



— Good morning, Charlie!
— Good morning, Mike!
— I am sorry to have kept you waiting.
— Don't mention it. Where shall we go?
— It's up to you.
— In that case I suggest we should go to the tennis court and play a game of tennis.
— Good idea! I know you are good at playing tennis. How old were you when you began to play tennis?
— Just a minute... Let me think... I was about eight years old when I started playing tennis. Since that time tennis has been my hobby.
— I hear tennis is very popular in Great Britain.
— Oh, yes. Tennis is played all the year round — on hard courts or grass courts in summer, and on hard or covered courts in winter.
— What other outdoor games are popular in Great Britain?
— Hockey, golf, football and cricket.
— What about horse-racing?
— It is one of the most popular sports in Great Britain, then comes swimming and boxing. Are you fond of swimming?
— Yes, I am. I began to swim when I was a little child. But I don't like boxing. Do you?
— Neither do I. And what's your hobby?
— Guess. You are allowed three guesses.
— Golf?
— No.
— Horse-racing?
— No.
— Chess, cards?
— By no means. I am fond of collecting stamps. I have got a very good collection of stamps. Care to see it?
— I am looking forward to seeing it.

Speech Patterns:

108. Tennis is played all year round.
Newspapers are delivered in the morning.
English is spoken here.
German is taught at our school.
Visitors are received every day.

109. It's been hard to say whether Jane will help you.
It's been hard to say whether he will come in time.
It's been hard to say whether he knows everything.
It's been hard to say what she wants to know.
It's been hard to say where they are going to meet.

110. I am interested in history.
I am not interested in politics.
I am interested in discussing this matter.
Jane is interested in art.
Fred is interested in collecting stamps.

111. You are not allowed to speak.
Susan is allowed to go out.
Betsy is not allowed to come here.
Emily is allowed to be present at our meetings.
They are allowed to play football.

112. I object to your speaking so loudly.
I object to his being present at the conference.
He objects to my going to Leningrad.
Paul objects to discussing the problem.
Mike objects to my taking those books.

Речевые образцы:

108. В теннис играют круглый год.
Газеты приносят утром.
Здесь говорят по-английски.
В нашей школе преподают немецкий.
Посетителей принимают каждый день.

109. Трудно сказать, будет ли Джейн вам помогать.
Трудно сказать, приедет ли он вовремя.
Трудно сказать, знает ли он все.
Трудно сказать, что она хочет знать.
Трудно сказать, где они собираются.

110. Я интересуюсь историей.
Не интересуюсь политикой.
Я заинтересован в обсуждении этого вопроса.
Джейн интересуется искусством.
Фреду интересно собирать марки.

111. Вам не разрешается говорить.
Сюзанне разрешено выйти.
Бетси не разрешается сюда приходить.
Эмили разрешено присутствовать на наших митингах.
Им разрешают играть в футбол.

112. Я протестую против того, чтобы вы так громко говорили.
Я протестую против того, чтобы он присутствовал на конференции.
Он против того, чтобы я ехал в Ленинград.
Боб возражает против обсуждения этой проблемы.
Майк возражает против того, чтобы я брал те книги.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Какое у вас хобби?
   — I am fond of playing tennis.
   — Вы давно играете в теннис?
   — Yes, I have. I began to play tennis when I was ten year old.
   — Не могли бы вы научить меня играть в теннис?
   — I can try. But I must tell you that it is not very easy.
   — Я об этом знаю. Когда начнем?
   — На днях. Я вам позвоню, и мы договоримся.

2. — Популярен ли баскетбол в США?
   — Yes, very. Basketball is played at schools, colleges and clubs. Both boys and girls are fond of playing basketball.
   — Какие еще игры пользуются популярностью?
   — Well, baseball and tennis, football and golf are very popular.
   — Мне бы хотелось посмотреть игру в бейсбол. Где это можно сделать?
   — They play baseball at the Yankee Stadium in New York and in many other places.

3. — Вы увлекаетесь подводным плаванием (skin diving)?
   — Yes, very. Skin diving is very popular in this country.
   — Какие еще виды спорта популярны?
   — Boxing, swimming and skiing are very popular.
   — Вы занимаетесь боксом?
   — No, I don't. I go swimming and skiing.
   — Какое совпадение! Я тоже занимаюсь плаванием.
   — Swimming is very popular all over the world.
   — Совершенно верно.

Word List:

1. to keep smb. waiting — заставлять к-л. ждать
2. It's up to you. — Это вам решать.
3. to be good at playing tennis — хорошо играть в теннис
4. outdoor games — игры на свежем воздухе
5. grass courts — травяные корты
6. to collect — собирать
7. stamp — марка
8. Care to see it? — Хотите это посмотреть?
9. Both boys and girls... — Как мальчики, так и девочки...
10. skin diving — подводное плавание

Topic 22

ART. MUSIC

— You are fond of art, aren't you?

— Yes, I am. I am not very good at painting but I try to go to every art exhibition. Besides, I've read a lot about Russian painters.

— Do you collect books on painting?

— I wouldn't say so. I've several books on art, but in general I borrow books from our libraries. Are you fond of art?

— Yes, I am. Besides, I like music, or to be more exact classical music.

— Who is your favorite composer?

— I like Chaikovsky, Rakhmaninov, Mussorgsky...

— I appreciate your taste. Modest Mussorgsky depicted the most tragic events of Russian history in his operas. Take his opera "Boris Godunov"...

— I have heard "Boris Godunov" three times. I must admit I enjoyed every minute of it.

— Don't you think that Mussorgsky and Andrey Tarkovsky have very much in common?

— Do you want to say that Tarkovsky's films and Mussorgsky's operas have very much in common?

— That's exactly what I mean. Their talents match. Do you agree with me?

— I have never thought about it. Andrey Tarkovsky was really a very gifted person. It is a pity that his life was very short. Have you seen his films?

— Yes, I have seen all his films. They give much food for thought.

— I believe that each of his films should be seen several times.

— I agree with you here. The more you see such films the better you understand them.

— Andrey Tarkovsky wanted to stage his own production of "Boris Godunov". Do you know that?

— Really?

— I am happy to inform you that his dream has been realized.

— How come?
— "Boris Godunov" has been staged at the Kirov Opera House in Leningrad. It is Andrey Tarkovsky's production.
— Sounds interesting. Do you know the exact date of the first night performance?
— I don't know exactly but it seems to me it took place in April, 1990.

Speech Patterns:

113. Both Peter and Fred like their teacher.
Both Mary and Helen know French.
Both Max and Paul want to call on you.
It was both cold and wet.
She was acquainted with both Mary and George.

114. You may take either this or that book.
Either Steve or Bob will call on you.
We shall go either to the cinema or to the theater.
You will speak either to Mr. Fox or to Mr. Brooke.

115. Neither Peter nor Tom was at home.
I spoke to neither Betsy nor Alice.
They will go neither to the theater nor to the cinema.
She will go to Madrid neither by train nor by plane.
The Smiths have been neither to Holland nor to Sweden.
I know neither Helen nor her cousin.

116. As far as I am concerned, I'll never do it.
As far as I am concerned, I don't agree with her.
As far as I am concerned, I don't know anything.
As far as I am concerned, I can't answer your question.
As far as I am concerned, I am all for it.

Речевые образцы:

113. И Петя, и Фред любят своего учителя.
Как Мери, так и Елена знает французский.
И Макс, и Павел хотят к вам зайти.
Было и холодно, и сыро.
Она была знакома и с Мэри, и с Жоржем.

114. Можете взять или эту, или ту книгу.
К вам зайдет либо Стив, либо Боб.
Вам об этом расскажет либо Петр, либо Павел.
Мы пойдем либо в кино, либо в театр.
Вы будете говорить либо с м-ром Фоксом, либо с м-ром Бруком.

115. Ни Пети, ни Тома не было дома.
Я не говорила ни с Бетси, ни с Алисой.
Они не пойдут ни в театр, ни в кино.
Она не поедет в Мадрид ни поездом, ни самолетом.
Семья Смитов не ездила ни в Голландию, ни в Швецию.
Я не знаю ни Елены, ни ее двоюродной сестры.

116. Что касается меня, я никогда не сделаю этого.
Что касается меня, я с вами согласен.
Что касается меня, я ничего не знаю.
Что касается меня, не могу ответить на этот вопрос.
Что касается меня, я всецело за это.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. Вы любите искусство?
   — Yes, I do. I am fond of painting.
   — Вы сами рисуете?
   — No, I don't. But I visit art exhibitions, read books on art and collect pictures.
   — Кто ваш любимый художник?
   — Hard to say. I am fond of Malevich, Dali, Serebryakova and many others.
   — У вас хороший вкус. (I appreciate your taste).
   — Thanks a lot.

2. — Кто ваш любимый композитор?
   — Hard to say. I like Beethoven and Shopin...
   — Я тоже. Кроме того, я очень люблю Рахманинова.
   — I appreciate your taste.
   — Популярна ли музыка Рахманинова в этой стране?
   — Very. I mean among lovers of music.
   — Мне кажется русские композиторы популярны во всем мире.
   — That's exactly what I wanted to say.

3. — I am happy to inform you that I have got two tickets for the art exhibition.
   — Какой приятный сюрприз! Я предвкушаю эту выставку.
   — I'll pick you up at 10 a.m. tomorrow. Does it suit you?
   — Вполне.

Word List:

1. to paint — рисовать красками
2. to try — пытаться
3. exhibition — выставка
4. to be more exact — точнее
5. I appreciate your taste. — Ценю ваш вкус.
6. to depict — отражать
7. to admit — признавать
8. to have very much in common — иметь много общего
9. gifted — талантливый
10. to stage — поставить на сцене

Topic 23

RECEIVING GUESTS

— Good evening, Mary!
— Good evening, Polly! Come in, please. This way.
— Here are some flowers for you.
— Thank you very much. I am fond of roses. Meet Mrs. Bright. Mrs. Bright, this is Polly Smith, my cousin.
— How do you do, Mrs. Bright!
— How do you do, Polly! How are you?
— Fine, thanks. How are you?
— Quite well thank you. Polly, sit down, please. Make yourself comfortable. Would you like some cocktail?
— No, thanks. Orange juice for me, please.
— And for me too. Thank you.
— Wonderful weather we are having!
— Yes, it is very warm for this season. What's the temperature today?
— It's almost ten degrees above zero.
— Is it really so warm?
— Yes, it is. But I am afraid the weather will soon change. It will become colder.
— No wonder. It should be colder in February.
— I've cooked some new cakes. I want you to taste them.. Help yourself, please.
— Oh, it's delicious.
— Here is your tea, Polly.
— Thank you. Two lumps of sugar, please.
— Mrs. Bright, do you like strong tea?
— No, I don't. And I always have my tea without sugar.
— Here you are.
— Thank you. Have you seen the new horror film?
— No, I haven't. I hate horror films. So does my husband.
— Sometimes I like to see them. I must tell you that one is worth seeing.
— Really? I'll follow your advice.
— Well, I must be going. I am very sorry about it. It was a pleasure to see you.
— The pleasure is ours.

Speech Patterns:

117. Would you go to the country if the weather were bad?
Would you invite the Parkers if they were in town?
Would you go skiing if there were more snow?
Would you play a game of tennis if you were not so busy?
Would you come to my place if I invite you?
Would Maggie translate the text if she knew English?

118. None of them know English.
None of his friends want to go to Minsk.
None of us have recognized the gentleman.
I have invited none of them.
The manager wants to speak to none of them.
None of my colleagues have ever been to Rome.

119. I am eager to keep you company.
He is eager to help us.
Ann is eager to take a holiday.
The doctor is eager to help the child.
They are eager to meet Mr. Sooter.
The children are eager to play with us.

120. It's a pity you haven't made up your mind.
It's a pity she hasn't finished the report.
It's a pity she has left for Berlin.
It's a pity Susan doesn't feel well.
It's a pity they can't come.
It's a pity you haven't made an appointment with the doctor.

Речевые образцы:

117. Вы поехали бы за город, если бы была плохая погода?
Вы бы пригласили Паркеров, если бы они были в городе?
Вы бы сыграли в теннис, если бы не были заняты?
Если бы я вас пригласил, вы бы ко мне пришли?
Перевела бы Мэри текст, если бы она знала английский?

118. Никто из них не знает английский.
Никто из его друзей не хочет ехать в Минск.
Никто из нас не узнал этого джентльмена.
Я никого из них не пригласил.
Управляющий не хочет говорить ни с кем из них.
Никто из моих сослуживцев не был никогда в Риме.

119. Мне очень хочется составить вам компанию.
Он очень хочет нам помочь.
Анне очень хочется взять отпуск.
Доктор очень хочет помочь ребенку.
Они очень хотят познакомиться с м-ром Сутером.
Дети очень хотят поиграть с нами.

120. Жаль, что вы не приняли решения.
Жаль, что он не закончил доклад.
Жаль, что она уехала в Берлин.
Жаль, что Сюзанна плохо себя чувствует.
Жаль, что они не могут прийти.
Жаль, что вы не записались к врачу.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Какая сегодня погода?
— It is neither cold nor warm.
— Какая температура?
— It´s about zero.
— Вы бы хотели пойти погулять?
— No, I wouldn´t. In such weather I prefer to read.
— Я тоже.

2. — Would you go to the country if the weather were fine?
— Конечно. Я люблю ездить за город в хорошую погоду.
— It´s a pity the weather is bad.
— Совершенно верно. Дождь идет с утра. Очень холодно.
— Let´s make tea and speak about new films.
— Я не против... Но мне надо уходить скоро. Я записан к врачу.
— I an very sorry to hear it. I thought you would stay for supper.

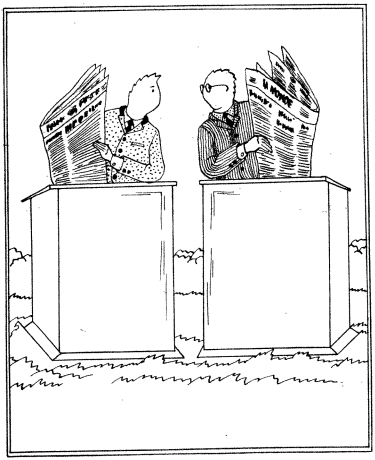
3. — Хотите коктейль?
— Yes, thank you. It is delicious.
— Я бы на вашем месте пригласила бы Елену.
— That is what I am going to do.
— Еще один коктейль?
— No, thanks. That´ll do.
— Want a cigarette?
— Нет, спасибо. Я не курю.
— Good for you! I don´t know how to get rid of this habit.
— Вы должны последовать моему примеру.
— I´ll do my best.

Word List:

1. to recieve — получить, принимать
2. Make yourself comfortable. — Устраивайтесь поудобнее.
3. Orange juice — Апельсиновый сок.
4. No wonder — Нет ничего удивительного
5. to taste — пробовать
6. delicious — вкусный
7. a lump of sugar — кусочек сахара
8. to hate — ненавидеть
9. It is worth seeing — Это стоит посмотреть
10. I must be going — Мне надо идти

Topic 24

TALKING POLITICS



— What are you doing, Steve?

— Looking through the newspapers.

— Anything in the papers?

— The news.

— Racing?

— No, political. The events in Eastern Europe. A new life is already in progress. The old political and economic structures are completely dismantled.

— Is it possible to predict what the rate of change will be?

— The article doesn´t say so. On the other hand the article points out that the events can´t be cut short. Chechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania will concentrate their effort on trying to end the past.

— Does the article say so?

— Exactly. The article goes on to say that they bring in anti-inflation measures and try to streamline their economies.

— Is there any forecast in the article?

— I don´t see any. In my opinion any forecast is risky nowadays.

— That´s just what I wanted to say. Don´t you think that bilateral relations with the USSR that took forty years to form will remain important for a long period?

— It goes without saying. The author of the article points out that the relations with the Soviet Union are of primary importance.

— Do you remember the name of the author of the article?

— I have a bad memory for names... Just a moment... The name of the author is Petrov. Is the name familiar to you?

— It is a most popular name in this country.

Speech Patterns:

121. Peter is making good progress.
They are making good progress.
You have made good progress.
Helen has made good progress.
Are you making any progress?
The talks are in progress.

122. The article says the situation is tough.
The article says it is impossible to predict what will happen.
The article says the old political structures have been dismantled.
The article says the relations with the USSR are of great importance.
The article says the name of the author is very popular.
The article says the process of democratization can't be cut short.
The article says thousands of people took part in the meeting.
The article says bilateral relations are very important.

123. I am to do the job tomorrow.
They are to receive guests.
He is to leave for Paris one of these days.
Richard is to arrive in Moscow in a week.
Jane is to speak to the manager tonight.
Mr. Strike is to take part in the talks.

124. Who is responsible for the job?
Who is responsible for it?
Who is responsible for the conference?
I am not responsible for the work.
Alice is responsible for typing the text.
Henry is responsible for everything.

Речевые образцы:

121. Петр делает успехи.
Они делают успехи.
Вы сделали большие успехи.
Елена сделала успехи.
У вас есть успехи?
Переговоры продолжаются.

122. В статье говорится, что обстановка напряженная.
В статье говорится, что невозможно предсказать, что случится.
В статье говорится, что старые политические структуры демонтированы.
В статье говорится, что отношения с СССР имеют большое значение.
В статье говорится, что фамилия автора очень известна.
В статье говорится, что процесс демократизации нельзя прервать.
В статье говорится, что тысячи людей приняли участие в митинге.
В статье говорится, что двусторонние отношения очень важны.

123. Мне предстоит выполнить работу завтра.
Они должны принимать гостей.
Ему предстоит уехать в Париж на днях.
Ричард должен приехать в Москву через неделю.
Джейн предстоит беседа с управляющим сегодня вечером.
М-р Страйк должен принять участие в переговорах.

124. Кто отвечает за работу?
Кто за это отвечает?
Кто отвечает за конференцию?
Я не являюсь ответственным за эту работу.
Алиса отвечает за то, чтобы текст был напечатан.
Генри отвечает за все.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Вы любите читать газеты?
   — Yes, I do. I look through the newspapers every day.
   — Что пишут в газетах?
   — There are very many interesting articles. They are devoted to the international life and to the latest developments in the world.
   — Говорится ли в газетах, что обстановка напряженная?
   — Конечно. Невозможно предсказать, что будет дальше.
   — I don't agree with you here.

2. — Вы сделали большие успехи.
   — I am glad to hear it.
   — Вы много работаете, не так ли?
   — Yes, I do. Я делаю все, что могу.
   — Все ваши друзья так много работают?
   — I wouldn't say so, but many of my friends work hard.

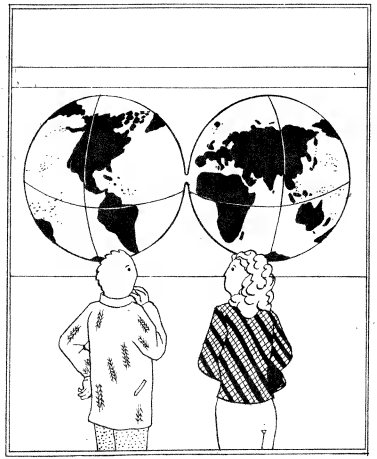
3. — Что говорится в докладе?
   — The report says that the process of the democratization can't be cut short.
   — Много людей приняло участие в митинге?
   — Quite a lot. Some of them made speeches.
   — О чем говорилось в речах?
   — They spoke about anti-inflation measures, the relations with the USSR and many other things.
   — Митинг все еще идет, не так ли?
   — Yes, the meeting is in progress. As soon as it is over, I'll inform you.
   — Это будет очень любезно с вашей стороны.

Word List:

1. Talking politics — разговор о политике
2. to look through — просматривать
3. event — событие
4. to be in progress — идти (о жизни, событиях и т.д.)
5. to predict — предсказать
6. on the one hand — с одной стороны
7. on the other hand — с другой стороны
8. measure — мера
9. forecast — прогноз
10. bilateral relations — двусторонние отношения

Topic 25

PLANNING A HOLIDAY



— What are you planning to do for your holiday?

— I haven't yet made up my mind. If the weather is fine, I'll go to the seaside for two or three weeks. After that I might go travelling in my ear for a week or so. And what are your plans?

— As a matter of fact I always spend my holiday in the Crimea. There's no better place for holiday making than the Crimea. Do you agree with me?

— I quite agree with you here. We have tried many sea-side places. However my wife and I prefer the Crimea. The climate is mild and the sea is beautiful.

— You have said it. The only disadvantage is that in summer there are crowds of people there. It's difficult to rent a room and to have meals at a cafe.

— You see I have no problems in this field. My cousin has been living in Yalta for many years. He is a physician. He has a nice cottage not far from the seaside. We always stay at their place when we come to Yalta.

— You are lucky. Unfortunately we haven't got any relatives in Yalta.

— I suppose I can help you with a room. I'll send a letter to my cousin and ask him to reserve a room for you well in advance.

— It will be very kind of you. I suggest that we go to the Crimea together. It will be great fun.

— Good idea. I'll talk it over with my wife and see what she thinks about it.

Speech Patterns:

125. What time does the train start? (2.45).
What time does the plane take off? (6.30).
What time does the lecture begin? (8.15).
What time does the meeting start? (12.00).
What time does the film begin? (14.30).
What time does the concert begin? (19.30).

126. Why do you like to rest in Yalta?
Why does your brother get up early?
Why does your wife read very much?
Why do your colleagues study English?
Why do your friends go in for sports?
Why does Margaret eat little?

127. What books do you like to read?
What films do you see?
What magazine do you like?
What songs do you usually sing?
What artists does your father like?

128. Where do you usually meet?
Where do the Browns rest?
Where do your friends live?
Where do you want to go?
Where do your children play?

Речевые образцы:

125. Когда отправляется поезд? — В 2.45.
Когда отправляется самолет? — В 2.45.
Когда начинается лекция? — В 8.15.
Когда начинается митинг? — В 12.00.
Когда начинается фильм? — В 14.30.
Когда начинается концерт? — В 19.30.

126. Почему вам нравится отдыхать в Ялте?
Почему твой брат рано встает?
Почему твоя жена много читает?
Почему твои коллеги изучают английский?
Почему ваши друзья занимаются спортом?
Почему Маргарита мало ест?

127. Какие книги вам нравится читать?
Какие фильмы ты смотришь?
Какой журнал вам нравится?
Какие песни ты обычно поешь?
Каких художников любит твой отец?

128. Где вы обычно встречаетесь?
Где семья Браунов отдыхает?
Где живут ваши друзья?
Куда ты хочешь поехать?
Где играют ваши дети?

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Что ты собираешься делать во время отпуска?
— Я поеду в Ялту. Я люблю плавать. Море там прекрасное. А у тебя какие планы?
— Я еще не решил. Возможно, я поеду путешествовать на своей машине. Я очень люблю путешествовать.
— А ты когда-нибудь был в Крыму?
— Да. Несколько раз. Летом там очень много людей и трудно снять комнату.
— Это верно. Если ты решишь туда поехать, я тебе помогу снять комнату.
— Это будет очень любезно с твоей стороны.

2. — Where do your friends live?
— Они живут в маленьком коттедже на берегу моря. Там мягкий климат и очень красивое место.
— Why do they come to Moscow so seldom?
— Видите ли, они работают и обычно берут отпуск летом. Летом лучше отдыхать там, где они живут.
— When will you go to see them?
— Обычно мы едем туда летом.

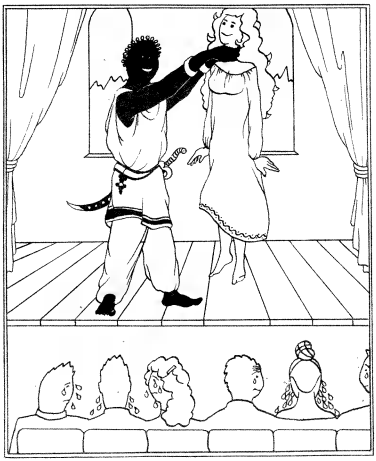
3. — У вас был отпуск прошлым летом?
— No, I didn't. As a matter of fact I like to take a holiday in autumn.
— Вы куда-нибудь ездили?
— Yes, I did. My wife and I went to France.
— Вы получили удовольствие от поездки, не так ли?
— Certainly. We enjoyed every minute of our stay in France.

Word List:

1. to make up one's mind — решить(ся)
2. As a matter of fact... — В сущности говоря...
3. to agree — соглашаться
4. to prefer — предпочитать
5. mild — мягкий (о климате)
6. disadvantage — неудобство
7. to rent — снять (комнату, квартиру)
8. at the seaside — на морском побережье
9. well in advance — заранее
10. It will be great fun. — Будет очень весело.

Topic 26

AT THE THEATER



— Good evening, John!

— Good evening, Peter! This is a small world! How are you?

— Fine, thanks. How are you?

— Life is going its usual way. Thanks.

— Pleased to hear it. Incidentally, where do you have a seat?

— In the stalls, row C. And where is your seat?

— In the box, close to the stage.

— So you don´t have to use opera glasses.

— That´s right. What do you think of the play?

— The action develops slowly. Some scenes are dull. The cast is not very good. Do you share my opinion?

— Frankly speaking I do. That happens to be a rather poor performance. Have you been to this theater before?

— Haven´t had a chance, you know. I am here for the first time. I like the hall. It is beautifully decorated. The chairs are comfortable and the chandelier is wonderful. To put it in a nutshell everything here is magnificent but the performance.

— I advise you to see "Othello" by Shakespeare at this theater. You will be impressed.

— I have been dreaming of seeing any play by Shakespeare in this country. I'll do my best to see "Othello".

— I want to inform you that the best actors are engaged in the performance. The leading man is the famous actor. His name is well-known both in this country and abroad.

— I hope I'll enjoy the performance. The lights are going down.

— We must hurry to the hall. In a minute the curtain will be up.

— Be seeing you later.

Speech Patterns:

129. Do you share my opinion?
He doesn't share your opinion.
I am ready to share with you in the expenses.
Helen shares a room with Ann.
Mr. Fisher shares responsibility.
He got his full share.

130. Some scenes are dull.
Some scenes are exciting.
Some scenes are humorous.
The scene is laid in France.
This is a typical scene of English life.

131. Where is the money?
The money is in the purse.
There is little money in the purse.
It'll cost you a lot of money.
George is making money.

132. The play consists of two parts.
How many parts does the article consist of?
How many chapters does the book consist of?
Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.
Our course consists of five subjects.

Речевые образцы:

129. Ты разделяешь мое мнение?
Он не разделяет ваше мнение.
Я готов разделить с вами расходы.
Елена живет в одной комнате с Анной.
М-р Фишер несет ответственность.
Он получил всю свою долю.

130. Некоторые эпизоды скучные.
Некоторые сцены великолепные.
Некоторые сцены смешные.
Действие происходит во Франции.
Это типичная картина английской жизни.

131. Где деньги?
Деньги в кошельке.
В кошельке мало денег.
Это будет стоить вам много денег.
Георг "делает" деньги.

132. Пьеса состоит из двух частей.
Сколько частей в этой статье?
Сколько глав в этой книге?
Вода состоит из водорода и кислорода.
Наш курс состоит из пяти дисциплин.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Ты хочешь пойти в "Современник"?
— I have been dreaming of it for a long time.
— Я постараюсь достать билеты.
— It will be very kind of you.
— Ты знаешь, где находится этот театр?
— No idea. I am a stranger in Moscow.
— "Современник" находится недалеко от станции метро "Кировская".
— I'll try to remember it.

2. — Где ты сидишь?
— In the stalls, row B. And where is your seat?
— Я сижу в ложе, у самой сцены. Мне не нужен бинокль.
— Do you like the play?
— Very much. Some scenes are really exciting. The cast is very good. In short I enjoy every minute of the performance.
— Мне тоже очень нравится этот спектакль. Ты был в этом театре раньше?
— No, I am here for the first time. I like the hall and the chairs are very comfortable.
— Я разделяю твое мнение.

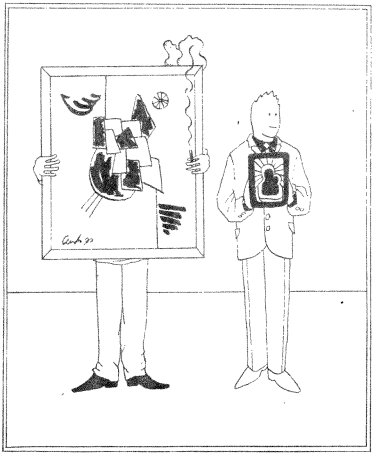
3. — What's the name of the leading lady?
— Я плохо запоминаю имена.
— I consider her to be very gifted.
— Верно. Ее игра очень убедительна (convincing). А кто еще тебе понравился?
— Frankly speaking I liked all the actors. They are doing their best to make the performance interesting.
— Это действительно так.

Word list:

1. This is a small world. — Мир тесен.
2. incidentally — кстати
3. seat — место
4. the stalls — партер
5. row — ряд
6. box — ложа
7. performance — представление
8. stage — сцена
9. to put it in a nutshell — короче говоря
10. curtain — занавес

Topic 27

DISCUSSING ART



— What do you know about Russian art?

— I am fond of Russian avant-garde. The canvases of Tatlin, Malevich, Kandinsky do credit to our nation and traditions.

— I wonder whether Russian avant-garde art has ever been displayed abroad.

— Yes, today Russian avant-garde art is being displayed in its entirety — both in the USSR and abroad. Previously only the canvases of the artists of the 1920s were popular.

— It must be very interesting.

— You have said it. The exhibition usually attracts crowds of people.

— Yes, even among very young people there are very talented and progressive artists. Their pictures enjoy great popularity. They give much food for thought.

— I would like to add that their canvases are colorful and expressive. Sometimes I can't tear my eyes from the canvas. By the way, is the name of Serebryakova familiar to you?

— Certainly. Her canvases are very popular in this country. Zverev, whose name was unknown several years ago, enjoys great popularity too.

— Where could I see his picture?

— There will be an exhibition of his canvases in autumn.

— I'll do my best not to miss it. Incidentally I remember a display of icons from Kiev in Florence in 1982.

— Did you manage to see it?

— I was lucky enough to go to that display.

— I believe you were greatly impressed.

— So I was. 107 paintings by 13th-18th century artists were on display in Italy.

— I've read an article to this effect in the newspapers. The display was dedicated to the Soviet leader's visit to Italy.

— Now you've said it I remember... It was a great success.

— It's only natural. Russian icons always enjoy great popularity.

Speech Patterns:

133. The film is a great success.
The play was no success.
The singer will be a great success.
The ballerina has been a great success.
Is the artist a great success?
Are the canvases a great success?

134. Emily can´t have said it.
George can´t have written it.
Mary can´t have invited them.
Jack can´t have done it.
They can´t have upset your plans.
She can´t have wasted time.

135. You might have helped me.
You might have said it.
You might have finished the article.
He might have found the book yesterday.
She might have called me up yesterday.

136. Alice is the most punctual girl in our group.
Mr. Fox is the most reliable man I have ever met.
That canvas is the most colorful in the hall.
This is the most difficult article I have ever translated.

Речевые образцы:

133. Фильм пользуется большим успехом.
Пьеса не имела успеха.
Этот певец будет иметь большой успех.
Эта балерина всегда пользуется большим успехом.
Этот художник имеет большой успех?
Пользуются успехом эти полотна?

134. Не может быть, чтобы Эмили это сказала.
Джордж не мог это написать.
Не может быть, чтобы Мэри их пригласила.
Не может быть, чтобы Джек это сделал.
Не может быть, чтобы они нарушили ваши планы.
Не может быть, чтобы она зря теряла время.

135. Вероятно, вы могли мне помочь.
Вы, может быть, сказали это.
Возможно, вы закончили статью.
Он, возможно, нашел книгу вчера.
Она, может быть, вчера мне звонила.

136. Алиса — самая пунктуальная девушка в нашей группе.
М-р Фокс самый надежный человек из всех, кого я когда либо встречал.
Это полотно самое красочное в этом зале.
Это самая трудная статья из всех, которые я когда-либо переводил.

Translate into English and Reproduce:*

1. — What do you think of the canvas?
— Это прекрасная картина. От нее невозможно оторвать глаз.
— I fully agree with you here. It is very colorful and expressive.
— Да, вы правы. Она наводит на размышления. Ясно, что она написана талантливым художником.
— By the way, what´s the name of the artist?
— Эта картина Зверева, очень талантливого художника. Я много о нем читал.

2. — Let´s go to the exhibition together.
— Я не против. Боюсь, что нам будет трудно достать билеты.
— Don´t worry. I´ve got two tickets. I hope you´ll enjoy the exhibition.
— Будем надеяться. Я всегда хотел посмотреть картины Кандинского и Малевича.
— Same here. Frankly speaking I have never seen any canvases by those famous artists.
— Это вполне естественно. В прошлом эти художники не были популярны в нашей стране.
— Если это вам удобно, я заеду за вами в половине одиннадцатого.
— It suits me OK. I´ll be waiting for you at 10.30.
— До четверга. До свидания.
— Thank you for inviting me. Good-bye.

3. — Я знаю, что вчера вы были в картинной галерее. Вы получили удовольствие?
— Certainly. I enjoyed every minute of my stay there.
— Что вам больше всего понравилось?
— It is hard to say. There are so many pictures in the gallery that it is impossible to answer your question.

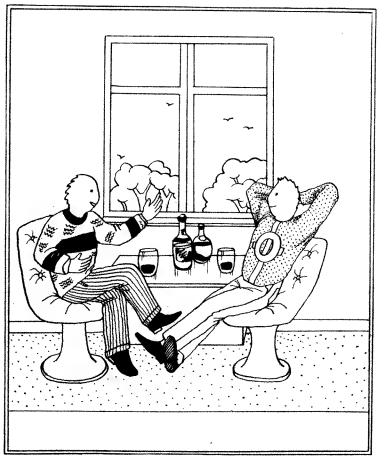
— Я думаю, что в такую картинную галерею надо пойти несколько раз. Вы согласны со мной?
— Of course. I am going to the gallery tomorrow. I want to see the canvases of Russian avant-garde art once more.
— Можно к вам присоединиться?
— I´ll be happy if you join me.

Word List:

1. canvas — полотно
2. to do credit to — делать честь к-л.
3. to display — демонстрировать
4. previously — раньше
5. artist — художник
6. to add — добавлять
7. to attract — привлекать
8. to do one´s best — сделать все возможное
9. an article to this effect — статья на эту тему
10. to manage — удаваться

Topic 28

VISITING A FRIEND



— Hi, Paul!

— Hi, Martin! I am so glad you've come.

— I am pleased to meet you too. How's life?

— No complaints. Thanks. How are you?

— Fine, thanks. I've already recovered.

— Glad to see you up and about again. This way, please. Do sit down and make yourself comfortable. Want a cocktail?

— Yes, thanks. It's delicious. So you have just returned from Boston. Was the trip successful?

— Actually it was a tourist trip. I enjoyed it immensely. Boston is the capital of Massachusetts.

— Is it the biggest state of the USA?

— No, it isn't. Texas is much bigger. However Massachusetts is famous for its shoe industry and fishing.

— I was told that John F.Kennedy was born there.

— That's right. Is the name of Edgar Allan Poe familiar to you?

— Sure. He is among my favorite writers.

— Edgar Allan Poe was also born in Massachusetts.

— We may say that Massachusetts gave the USA many talented people. Do you agree with me?

— Yes, I do. I can mention the name of Winslow Homer, the well known American artist, who is famous for his landscapes. Massachusetts is his birthplace.

— Is he alive?

— No, he died in 1910.

— You are very well informed, Paul. I know that the first colony in America was called Plymouth. I have always been wondering where that name came from.

— Well, Martin, in Great Britain there is a town named Plymouth. The first passengers on "the Mayflower" were from that town.

— Thank you for the information. The "Mayflower" was the name of the ship which brought the first settlers to America. Is that so?

— Definitely. In the USA there are many hotels and restaurants named in honor of the ship "The Mayflower".

— You are sick and tired of my questions, aren't you?

— Not at all. Another cocktail?

— No, thanks.

Speech Patterns:

137. He looks modest.
She looks shy.
Betsy looks embarrassed.
Peter looks gloomy.
Ann looks funny.
Robert looks hurt.

138. Avoid speaking with him.
Avoid going there alone.
Avoid doing such a job.
Avoid such people.
Avoid arguing with Peter.

139. It was clear she didn't believe us.
It was clear Peter was embarrassed.
It was clear Jane was right.
It was clear they did not want to speak.
It was clear they had gone abroad.
It was clear he wanted to keep us company.

140. I am sick and tired of his words.
Jane is sick and tired of doing it.
Peter is sick and tired of your remarks.
Edith is sick and tired of playing cards.
Eve is sick and tired of cooking meals.

Речевые образцы:

137. Он выглядит скромным.
Она выглядит робкой.
Бетси выглядит смущенной.
Петя выглядит хмурым.
Анна выглядит смешно.
Роберт выглядит обиженным.

138. Избегайте с ним говорить.
Избегайте туда ходить один.
Избегайте делать такую работу.
Избегайте таких людей.
Избегайте спорить с Петром.

139. Было ясно, что она нам не верит.
Было ясно, что Петя смущен.
Было ясно, что Джейн права.
Было ясно, что они не хотят говорить.
Было ясно, что они уехали за границу.
Ясно, что он хочет составить нам компанию.

140. Я очень устал от его слов.
Джейн очень устала от того, что делает это.
Петру надоели ваши замечания.
Эдит надоело играть в карты.
Еве надоело готовить еду.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

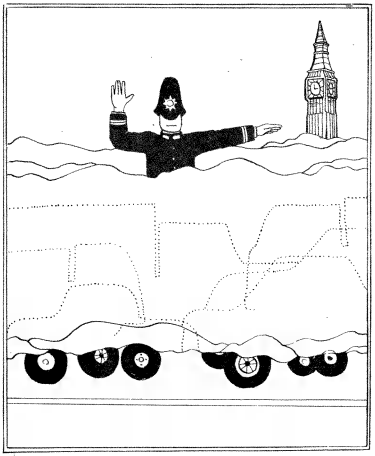
— Добрый день, Пол!
— Добрый день, Майк!
— Как поживаешь?
— Отлично, спасибо. А ты как?
— Жизнь идет своим чередом. Как чувствует себя Ева?
— Она поправляется. Спасибо.
— Послушай, Пол, я пригласил тебя, чтобы обсудить очень важное дело. Садись, пожалуйста. Устраивайся поудобнее. Хочешь коктейль?
— Нет, спасибо. Здесь можно курить?
— Да, конечно.
— Ты помнишь Петера Старка?
— Фамилия мне знакома. Кто он?
— Петер работает в фирме "Стелла". Они печатают учебники, брошюры и книги.
— Вот теперь, когда ты это упомянул, я вспомнил... Мы познакомились на конференции. Я обратил внимание на м-ра Старка, когда он выступал.
— Какое впечатление он не тебя произвел?
— Он мне показался человеком знающим и энергичным.
— Да, он такой и есть. Теперь он предлагает нам обсудить соглашение по поставкам бумаги для нашего издательства.
— Это интересно. А каковы условия?
— Это предстоит обсудить.
— Когда начнутся переговоры?
— Это зависит от нас. Вот кофе для тебя. Я сам его заваривал.
— Очень вкусный кофе. Можно еще чашечку?
— Пожалуйста.Я чувствую, что ты заинтересован в этом соглашении и готов участвовать в переговорах.
— Безусловно. Я очень сожалею, Майк, но мне пора уходить. У меня деловое свидание. Мне было приятно тебя повидать.
— Спасибо, что пришел. До свидания!

Word List:

1. Glad to see you up and about again. — Рад, что вы поправились.
2. shoe industry — обувная промышленность
3. fishing — рыболовство
4. to mention — упоминать
5. landscape — ландшафт, пейзаж
6. to wonder — интересоваться
7. settler — поселенец
8. in honour of — в честь
9. delivery — поставка
10. conditions — условия

Topic 29

LONDON



— I say, Ronald, I am going to London one of these days.

— You don't say so! I hope you will enjoy your trip to London.

— Let's hope for the best. I would like you to tell me something about London.

— With great pleasure. I have been to London several times. Is it your first trip to London?

— Yes, it is. I have never been there before.

— How long are you going to stay there?

— For three days. Then we shall go to Glasgow and Manchester for a couple of days.

— I must tell you that there are many places of interest in the capital of Great Britain.

— What do you advise me to begin with?

— The Houses of Parliament, Trafalgar square, Westminster Abbey and Buckingham Palace are a must. People who come to London always go to those places of interest.

— Is Buckingham Palace the residence of the Queen?

— Sure. You should watch Changing of the Guard which takes place in front of Buckingham Palace every day. It is a very old ceremony.

— I see. What is the Highgate Cemetery famous for?

— Karl Marx is buried there. You should go to the British Museum where many outstanding people worked and Karl Marx and Lenin among them.

— I'll follow you advice.

— If you are keen on ancient architecture you should see St.Paul's Cathedral and the Tower.

— Are they in the center of London?

— Yes, they are. The Tower guarded the entry to London from the North Sea for many centuries. Besides don't forget to go to Hyde Park which is the place where mass meetings and demonstrations take place.

— Thank you for the information.

Speech Patterns:

141. I am keen on architecture.
Henry is keen on history.
Ben is keen on football.
She is not very keen on jazz.
Steve is keen on horses.
What are you keen on?
She is keen on mountaineering.

142. Do you want me to help you?
Do you want Peter to know it?
Does Helen want us to come?
Does Peter want her to leave?
Do they want him to marry Jane?
Do we want Alice to become a singer?

143. Are you interested in history?
Are you interested in signing the contract?
Are you interested in my discussing the matter?
Is he interested in our going to Minsk?
Is she interested in solving the problem?
Are they interested in working there?

144. Did you see Ann leave the house?
Did you watch them play golf?
Did she hear me sing?
Did Bob notice him turn the corner?
Did Helen hear us speak about it?
Did Peter hear you pronounce his name?

Речевые образцы:

141. Я увлекаюсь архитектурой.
Генри увлекается историей.
Бен увлекается историей.
Она не очень любит джаз.
Стив любит лошадей.
Чем вы увлекаетесь?
Она увлекается альпинизмом.

142. Хотите, чтобы я вам помог?
Вы хотите, чтобы Петя об этом знал?
Елена хочет, чтобы мы пришли?
Хочет ли Петя, чтобы она уехала?
Хотят ли они, чтобы он женился на Джейн?
Мы хотим, чтобы Алиса стала певицей?

143. Вы интересуетесь историей?
Вы заинтересованы в подписании договора?
Вы заинтересованы в том, чтобы я обсуждал этот вопрос?
Он заинтересован в нашем отъезде в Минск?
Она заинтересована в решении этой проблемы?
Они заинтересованы в том, чтобы там работать?

144. Вы видели, как Анна вышла из дома?
Наблюдали ли вы, как они играли в гольф?
Слышала ли она, как я пел?
Боб заметил, как он повернул за угол?
Слышала ли Елена, что мы говорили об этом?
Петя слышал, как вы произнесли его имя?

Translate into English and Reproduce:

— Я знаю, что на днях ты поедешь в Лондон. Это будет твоя первая поездка в Великобританию, не так ли?

— Точно. Я бы хотел знать, какие достопримечательности ты мне советуешь посмотреть.

— Видишь ли, все зависит от того, как долго ты там сможешь пробыть и от твоих интересов.

— Я там пробуду не более трех дней. Что касается моих интересов, я увлекаюсь искусством.

— В таком случае, ты должен посетить Национальную Галерею (The National Gallery). Там очень много картин известных художников.

— Я последую твоему совету. Это у меня займет весь день, не так ли?

— Безусловно. Ты должен посмотреть Букингемский Дворец, где живет королева. Тебе будет интересно понаблюдать смену караула перед Дворцом.

— Это само собой разумеется. Чем известна Трафальгарская площадь?

— Она расположена в центре Лондона. Там есть памятник адмиралу Нельсону и его победе при Трафальгаре.

— Мне бы хотелось повидать памятники древней архитектуры.

— В Лондоне очень много памятников древней архитектуры. Собор Св. Павла, Тауэр, здание парламента и много других.

— Ты думаешь, я все успею посмотреть?

— Думаю, что да. Ты сможешь пойти в Гайд Парк, где проходят митинги.

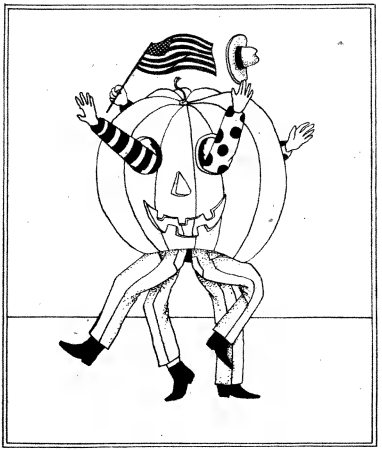
— Благодарю тебя за ценные советы.

Word List:

1. You don't say so! — Неужели!
2. several — несколько
3. Changing of the Guard — Смена караула
4. to bury — хоронить
5. outstanding — выдающийся
6. ancient — древний
7. to guard — охранять
8. century — столетие, век
9. monument — памятник
10. valuable — ценный

Topic 30

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN THE USA



— I say, Maggie, could you tell us what are the main public holidays in the USA?

— January 1 should be mentioned. It is New Year's Day. All banks, stores, factories and schools are closed. People see the old year out and the New Year in. They go to bed after midnight. New Year's Day is celebrated throughout the country.

— I hear that Decoration Day is marked on the last Monday of May. What is it dedicated to?

— Decoration Day is sometimes called Memorial Day. It is dedicated to those who fell in the War of Independence, in World War I and World War II.

— I see. The greatest holiday is July 4, isn't it?

— Yes, it is. The Declaration of Independence was proclaimed in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776 when the American colonies were fighting for independence against England. July 4 has become the greatest holiday since.

— What do the Americans mark on November 11?

— November 11 is Veterans' Day. All Americans who died in the antifascist struggle are honored.

— It is so difficult for me to remember when Thanksgiving Day is celebrated.

— That is a great holiday. It is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November. It has been celebrated since the autumn of 1621, that was the first harvest festival in America.

— You want to say that the Pilgrim Fathers celebrated the first harvest festival in America.

— That's exactly what I mean to say.

— Don't you think that Christmas is a great holiday?

— Christmas is a religious holiday. It is always celebrated on December 25. Schools and colleges are closed between Christmas and New Year's Day. It is customary to stay at home and spend time with one's families.

— Thank you for the information.

Speech Patterns:

145. Can she be so stubborn?
Can he be so cruel?
Can Peter be so stupid?
Can Nancy be so bright?
Can the girl be so silly?

146. Why not have a swim?
Why not have a snack?
Why not have a chat?
Why not have a smoke?

147. Here is a pencil for you to write with.
Here is the book for her to read.
Here are some papers for the chief to sign.
Here are some articles for you to look through.
Here are some sentences for them to translate.

148. He is sure to come.
Bob is sure to help us.
Carol is sure to speak at the conference.
Martin is sure to bring you that parcel.
Steve is sure to win the game.

Речевые образцы:

145. Неужели она такая упрямая?
Неужели он такой жестокий?
Неужели Петр такой тупой?
Неужели Нэнси такая способная?
Неужели эта девочка такая глупая?

146. Почему бы не поплавать?
Почему бы не перекусить?
Почему бы не побеседовать?
Почему бы не покурить?

147. Вот карандаш, которым вы можете писать.
Вот для нее книга, которую она может почитать.
Вот документы, которые шеф должен подписать.
Вот статьи, которые вы должны просмотреть.
Вот предложения, которые они переведут.

148. Он наверняка придет.
Боб обязательно нам поможет.
Кэрол обязательно выступит на конференции.
Мартин наверняка принесет вам посылку.
Стив обязательно выиграет игру.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Какой самый большой праздник в США?
   — Independence Day is celebrated on July 4. There are demonstrations and parades on that day.
   — Я думаю, что Рождество тоже большой праздник.
   — You are quite right. Christmas is a religious holiday.
   — Когда в США празднуют Рождество?
   — They celebrate Christmas on December 25. Schools and colleges are closed between Christmas and New Year's Day.
   — Открыты ли магазины в первый день Нового Года?
   — No, they are not. Banks, stores and factories are closed.
   — Когда отмечают День Благодарения?
   — Thanksgiving Day is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November. It has been celebrated since 1621.

2. — I would like to write a note but I haven't got a pen.
   — Вот ручка, которой вы можете писать.
   — Thank you ever so much. Where is your chief?
   — Полагаю, что он приедет через час.
   — May I stay here for an hour?
   — Конечно. Наш начальник обязательно поможет вам.
   — I am glad to hear it.

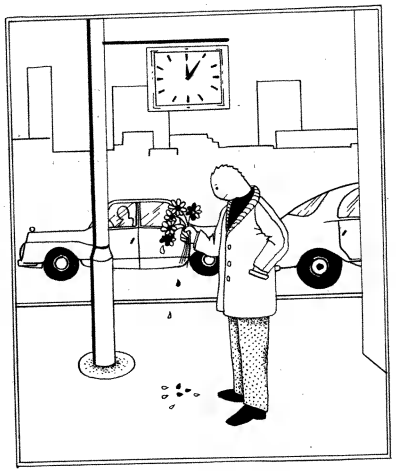
3. — Неужели этот человек такой упрямый?
   — Yes, he is very stubborn.
   — С ним трудно иметь дело. Правда?
   — It goes without saying..

Word List:

1. main — главный
2. factory — фабрика
3. to see the old year out — провожать старый год
   to see the new year in — встречать новый год
4. to mark — отмечать
5. midnight — полночь
6. to dedicate — посвящать
7. to celebrate — праздновать
8. independence — независимость
9. struggle — борьба
10. harvest — урожай

Topic 31

MAKING AN APPOINTMENT



— Hello. Is that Mr. Smith? Sable is speaking.
— Hello. How are you?
— Fine. Thanks. Pretty busy. How are you?
— OK. Can't complain.
— Glad to hear it. There is something I'd like to talk over with you. How about having a chat early next week?
— It suits me OK. When and where do we make it?
— Let's make it Monday morning at my office.
— Just a moment... Let me consult my diary... Yes, I guess it'll be all right. What time do you suggest?
— Let's make it 10 a.m. Will that suit you?
— Yes, quite.
— Fine. I'll be looking forward to seeing you.
— See you on Monday. Good-bye.
— Good-bye.

— Hello, is that Mr. Snow?
— Yes, this is Snow.
— Mr. Snow, John Mitchell is speaking. Good evening!
— Good evening, Mr. Mitchell! How are you?
— Pretty much the same. Thanks. How are you?
— I am doing fine. Thanks. Are you engaged on Saturday?
— No, I am not. Why?
— Will you come and dine with us? We shall be delighted.
— Thank you for the invitation. What's the occasion?
— It'll be my wife's birthday.
— The occasion calls for celebration! I should be pleased to come.
— We expect you and your wife at 7.00 p.m.
— Thank you. So till Saturday. Good-bye!
— Good-bye.

Speech Patterns:

149. Sorry to have kept you waiting.
Sorry to have failed to fulfil your request.
Sorry to have declined your invitation
Sorry to have failed to keep the appointment.
Sorry to have woken you up.

150. Apologize to Miss Straight for me.
Apologize to Mr. Flick for being late.
Apologize to Mrs. Cole for keeping her waiting.
Apologize to the chief for being rude.
Apologize to the manager for my behavior.

151. I am delighted to see you.
Ben will be delighted to meet them.
Jane was delighted to speak with him .
Jim will be delighted to know Mr. Ford.
We shall be delighted to come.

152. I insist that you should discuss the terms.
He insists that we go to Baltimore at once.
She insists on his inviting the Blakes to dinner.
They insist on sending him a telegram.
We insist on your being more polite.

Речевые образцы:

149. Простите за то, что заставил вас ждать.
Простите, что не удалось выполнить вашу просьбу.
Простите, что отказался от вашего приглашения.
Простите, что я не пришел на деловое свидание
Извините, что вас разбудил.

150. Извинитесь за меня перед мисс Страйт.
Извинитесь перед м-ром Фликом за то, что опоздали.
Извинитесь перед миссис Коул за то, что заставляете ее ждать.
Извинитесь перед шефом за грубость.
Извинитесь перед управляющим за мое поведение.

151. Я очень рад видеть вас.
Бен будет очень рад познакомиться с ними.
Джейн было очень приятно поговорить с ним.
Джим будет очень рад познакомиться с м-ром Фордом.
Мы будем очень рады прийти.

152. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы вы обсудили условия.
Он настаивает на том, чтобы мы немедленно поехали
в Балтимор.
Она настаивает на том, чтобы он пригласил на обед семью Блейк.
Они настаивают на том, чтобы ему послать телеграмму.
Мы настаиваем на том, чтобы вы были более вежливы.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Hello, is this 3-2-2-0-1-0-4?
— Да. Кто говорит?
— My name is John Ford. May I speak to Mr. Drake?
— Минуточку...
— Drake is speaking.
— Привет, Боб. Это Джон. Как поживаешь?
— Не жалуюсь. Спасибо. А как твои дела?
— Хвастаться нечем. Послушай, Боб, мне надо с тобой кое о чем поговорить. Ты не против встретиться на следующей неделе?
— No I don't. When and where?
— Давай встретимся во вторник у меня на работе.
— Подожди... Посмотрю в свой дневник... Боюсь во вторник я не смогу. У меня уже намечено деловое свидание (previous engagement).
— It's a pity. What about Monday?
— Это меня устраивает. В котором часу?
— Any time that suits you.
— Давай договоримся на 10.00 a.m.
— Хорошо. Я буду тебя ждать ровно в 10.
— До понедельника. До свидания.
— I am looking forward to meeting you. Bye-bye!

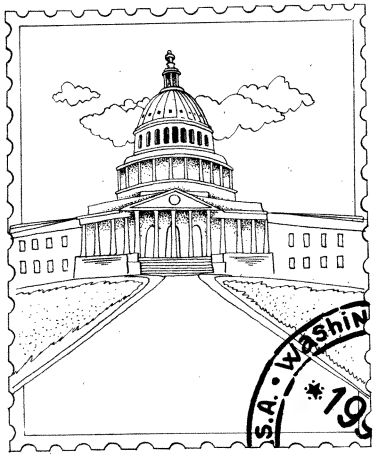
2. — Алло, это Джэк Фаст?
— Да. Кто говорит?
— Это Бил Фулбрайт. Как поживаешь, Джек?
— Very much the same. Thanks. How is life?
— Жизнь идет своим чередом. Спасибо. Я хочу пригласить тебя и Кэрол к нам пообедать в субботу.
— Thank you for the invitation. What's the occasion?
— Я получил повышение по службе.
— My congratulations! The occasion calls for celebration. We'll come by all means.
— Мы ждем вас в субботу в половине седьмого.
— Спасибо. До свидания!
— До субботы.

Word List:

1. to have a chat — побеседовать
2. Where do we make it? — Где мы встретимся?
3. diary — записная книжка, дневник
4. pretty much the same — все также
5. to be engaged — быть занятым
6. What is the occasion? — По какому поводу?
7. The occasion calls for celebration. — Это надо отметить.
8. birthday — день рождения
9. invitation — приглашение
10. My congratulations! — Мои поздравления!

Topic 32

WASHINGTON D.C.



— Well, Donald, could you do me a favour?

— Yes, what is it, Ronald?

— I know you have been living in Washington for about five years. You must know it very well. Could you tell me something about the capital of the USA?

— With great pleasure, Ronald. George Washington, the first President of the USA, after whom the city was named selected the area for the capital. A hundred square miles were taken from the states of Maryland and Virginia. It was called the District of Columbia (D.C.).

— Is the city well planned?

— Yes, it is. The city is divided into four sections: NW (north-west), NE (north-east), SW (south-west) and SE (south-east). Numbered streets run north and south: First Street, Second Street... Lettered streets such as A-street, B-street run east and west.

— I'll try to remember it.

— Bear it in mind that every section has an independent street division. If you are looking for Third Street, you should know in what section of the city it is.

— What's the heart of Washington?

— The Capitol is. All the tourists begin sightseeing from the Capitol and see the Senate Chamber, the Representative Hall, the Statuary Hall and so on.

— Are there any monuments in the city?

— Of course. The Washington Monument which is *555* feet tall is called "Pencil" because of its shape. It is three blocks south of the White House. There is an elevator which will carry you to 500 foot level observation windows. You should also see the Lincoln memorial which is west of the Washington monument and the Jefferson memorial which is south of the Washington monument near the Potomac river.

— I'll follow your advice. I hear the Library of Congress is worth seeing.

— That's right. It contains millions of books and manuscripts. Are you interested in churches and cathedrals?

— Yes, I am.

— You should see the Washington Cathedral in Massachusetts Avenue, the Arlington National Cemetery which is outside the city limits. John F.Kennedy was buried there. The famous Tomb of the Unknowns is worth seeing too.

— Is it far from the center?
— Just across the Potomac River near the Pentagon in Virginia.

Speech Patterns:

153. She speaks English and French.
Tom always speaks in a loud voice.
What are you speaking about?
You will be the first to speak.
He will have to speak to the chief.

154. He said he would come soon.
Who said it?
What did Helen say?
She said "Good morning" to me.
It goes without saying.

155. Mary will tell you everything.
Please tell the truth.
She told me a very sad story.
Tell it to the marines.
Tell me your name.
Tell him to wait.

156. What are you talking about?
Stop talking.
Helen is talking to her friend.
I want to talk it over with you.
My baby is learning to talk.

157. To begin with I don't agree with you.
To begin with this is my first visit to London.
To begin with your terms won't do.
To begin with it is not quite so.
To begin with the book is not worth reading.

Речевые образцы:

153. Она говорит по-английски и по-французски.
Том всегда говорит громким голосом.
О чем вы говорите?
Вы будете говорить первым.
Ему придется поговорить с начальником.

154. Он сказал, что скоро придет.
Кто это сказал?
Что сказала Елена?
Она со мной поздоровалась.
Это само собой разумеется.

155. Мэри расскажет тебе все.
Пожалуйста, говорите правду.
Она мне рассказала очень грустную историю.
Расскажите это своей бабушке.
Скажите свое имя.
Скажите, чтобы он подождал.

156. О чем они говорят?
Прекратите разговоры.
Елена говорит со своим другом.
Я хочу с вами об этом поговорить.
Мой малыш учится говорить.

157. Начать с того, что я с тобой не согласен.
Начать с того, что это мой первый приезд в Лондон.
Начать с того, что ваши условия не подходят.
Начать с того, что это совсем не так.
Начать с того, что эту книгу не стоит читать.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — I say, Henry, is Washington as large as New York.
— Нет. Нью-Йорк очень большой город. Вашингтон намного меньше.
— Could you tell me where Washington is situated?
— Вашингтон находится на границе штатов Мэрилэнд и Виргиния.
— Is there any river there?
— Конечно. Вашингтон стоит на реке Потомак.
— I hear Washington was built on the north bank of the Potomac River. Is it true?
— Да. Президент Вашингтон решил, что город должен быть построен на северном берегу Потомак.
— What can you tell me about Arlington National Cemetery?
— Это знаменитое кладбище, где находится могила Неизвестного Солдата (The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier).
2. — When was the Declaration of Independence signed?
— Она была подписана 4 июля 1776 года.
— Is the 4th of July the National Holiday of the USA?
— Конечно. Это самый важный праздник в США.
— Is the name of John Kennedy familiar to you?
— Да, Джон Кеннеди был 35-м президентом США. Он был убит (asassinated) в 1963 году.
— Who is President of the USA now?
— Я не знаю.
3. — Хорошо ли спланирован Вашингтон?
— Yes, it is well planned. In the center of the city you will see the Capitol which is connected with the White House by Pennsylvania Avenue.
— Эта улица очень длинная?
— It is a mile and a half long.
— Говорят, что Капитолий самое высокое здание в Вашингтоне. Это правда?

— Yes, it is. The Capital dominates the city of Washington.
— Что вы знаете о Мемориале Линкольна?
— It's worth seeing. It is designed like a Greek temple. The dominant figure is the realistic figure of Abraham Lincoln seated in the center of the open temple.
— Есть ли памятник Вашингтону?
— Sure. It is in the Potomac Park. It is the tallest stone structure in the USA. It was open to the public in 1888.

Word List:

1. to do a favour — сделать одолжение
2. to name after — назвать в честь
3. to select — выбрать
4. to divide into — разделить на
5. Bear in mind. — Имейте это ввиду.
6. to look for — искать
7. to carry — нести
8. to contain — содержать
9. church — церковь
10. cemetry — кладбище

Topic 33

TALK ON LITERATURE

— What are you reading?

— It is a book, as you see.

— Of course I see it is a book. What's the title of the book?

— It's "A Farewell to Arms" by Hemingway.

— What do you think of it?

— As a matter of fact Hemingway is one of my favorite writers. I have read all of his novels and stories in Russian. Now I am reading the book in the original.

— Any language problems?

— Sometimes I've got to look up some words in the dictionary. That's all.

— Frankly speaking Ernest Hemingway is not among my favorite writers. I prefer detective stories and thrillers.

— Tastes differ. Don't you like John Updike?

— Now you have mentioned it I remember... Not long ago I finished his novel "Run, Rabbit, Run".

— What do you think of it?

— It produced a great impression on me. Updike is a very talented satirical writer.

— I fully agree with you. If you are interested in John Updike, I advise you to read his books: "The Centaur" and "The Molt in the Eye".

— I'll follow your advice. Speaking of literature what Russian writers are popular nowadays?

— There are a lot of talented Russian writers who are popular both in this country and abroad.

— You mean Solzhenitzin, Nabokov, Bulgakov. Am I right?

— Yes, you are. If you ask me, my favorite Russian writer is Bulgakov.

— And what about Russian classics?

— Dostoyevsky and Tolstoy are beyond comparison. While we are on the subject... do you like poetry?

— Yes, I do. I am fond of Pasternak and Akhmatova.

Speech Patterns:

158. I am fond of short stories.
I am fond of adventure stories.
I am fond of thrillers.
I am fond of science fiction.
I am fond of historical novels.

159. The language is simple.
The language is primitive.
The language is colorful.
The language is complicated.

160. The author of the book depicts the life of farmers.
The author of the book depicts the life of aristocracy.
The author of the book depicts the events of World War II.
The author of the book depicts the life of soldiers.
The author of the book depicts the life of teenagers.

161. The style is impressive.
The style is poor.
The style is unforgettable.
The style is simple.
The style is vivid.
The style is realistic.

162. I consider the book to be a masterpiece.
I consider the book to be worth reading.
I consider the book to be worth translating.
I consider the book to be worth publishing.
I consider the book to be worth discussing.

Речевые образцы:

158. Я люблю короткие рассказы.
Я люблю приключенческие рассказы.
Я люблю сенсационные романы (боевики).
Я люблю научно-фантастическую литературу.
Я люблю исторические романы.

159. Язык простой
Язык примитивный.
Язык красочный.
Язык сложный.

160. Автор описывает жизнь фермеров.
Автор описывает жизнь аристократии.
Автор описывает события Второй Мировой войны.
Автор описывает жизнь солдат.
Автор описывает жизнь подростков.

161. Стиль (манера, язык) впечатляющий.
Стиль (манера, язык) бедный.
Стиль (манера, язык) незабываемый.
Стиль (манера, язык) простой.
Стиль (манера, язык) живой.
Стиль (манера, язык) реалистический.

162. Я считаю книгу шедевром.
Я считаю книгу стоит почитать.
Я считаю книгу стоит перевести.
Я считаю книгу стоит опубликовать.
Я считаю книгу стоит обсудить.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — I wonder if you have read the book I gave you.
— Нет еще. Я закончу ее читать послезавтра.
— What do you think of it?
— Это исторический роман. Писатель описывает события в Европе в конце XVIII столетия.
— I was carried away by the plot. What about you?
— Я тоже. Язык прекрасный. Книгу стоит почитать.
— You have said it.

2. — Is the name of Erskine Caldwell familiar to you?
— Конечно. Эрскин Колдуэл один из самых известных американских писателей.
— Are his novels translated into Russian?
— Да. Я читал его книги в переводе.
— Do you mean "Tobacco Road"?
— Не только. Есть другие романы.
— I would like to read his books in the original.

3. — What do you think of Agatha Christie?
— Это известная английская писательница.
— Are her detective stories popular among the Soviet people?
— Я бы сказал да, хотя они немного старомодны (old-fashioned).
— I fully agree with you here.
— Агата Кристи остается очень популярной писательницей.
— Yes, as far as I know her stories are translated into many languages.

Word List:

1. title — заглавие
2. novel — роман
3. story — рассказ
4. in the original — в оригинале
5. dictionary — словарь
6. Tastes differ. — О вкусах не спорят.
7. not long ago — недавно
8. to produce a great impression on... — произвести большое впечатление на...
9. beyond comparison — вне сравнения
10. old-fashioned — старомодный

Topic 34

A BUSINESS CALL

— Good morning! I want to see Mr. Manson.

— Good morning! Have you made an appointment?

— I am afraid not. If Mr. Manson looks at my visiting card, he will receive me.

— All right. Wait a minute... This way, please.

— Hello, Mr. Manson!

— Hello, Mr. Bailey! Glad to see you.

— I'm pleased to meet you again.

— Do sit down. What can I do for you?

— I've come to make a proposition.

— What kind of proposition are you going to make?

— You know what firm I represent, don't you?

— Sure. Unfortunately, we have never had the pleasure of doing any business with your firm.

— That's true. I hope the situation will change for the better in the near future.

— I am sorry. I don't quite get you.

— Our firm has branches in Greece and Italy. Now we want to get in touch with your branch in Australia. We suggest that you act as our agents and handle the business there.

— An excellent idea. May I know what the terms are?

— If you agree to contact our firm, we shall discuss the terms.

— My answer is positive.

— I am sure we shall come to an understanding on that point.

— You are not authorized to discuss the terms. Did I get you right?

— Quite so. The purpose of my visit is to find out whether you agree to enter into an agreement with our firm. Now we can fix the date of discussing the matter in detail. What do you suggest?

— The sooner the better. Let's make it early May.

— As you say.

Speech Patterns:

163. What´s his business?
What´s your line of business?
What are his business hours?
Mind your own business.
Business before pleasure.
Everybody´s business is nobody´s business.

164. We shall discuss the terms of payment.
He wants to contact your boss.
We have fixed an appointment for 10.30.
The manager will consult you on a matter of business.
Mr. Daily will handle the business.

165. I need a raincoat.
Bess needs a true friend.
My cousin needs a new car.
The Parkers need a country house.
Mary needs your help.

166. Jane doesn´t need to be told twice.
Peter doesn´t need to be helped.
Steve doesn´t need to be asked about it.
Helen doesn´t need to be seen off.
Susan doesn´t need to be looked after.

167. You needn´t worry about it.
You needn´t answer Ben´s question.
You needn´t do it.
Mr. Frake needn´t go to London.
Mrs. Smith needn´t move to a new apartment.

168. You needn´t have made that remark.
Jane needn´t have asked so many questions.
Robert needn´t have declined the invitation.
Mike needn´t have spoken about it.
Ann´s son needn´t have gone away.

Речевые образцы:

163. Чем он занимается?
Какая у вас специальность?
В какое время он работает?
Занимайтесь своим делом.
Сначала дело, потом развлечения (Делу время, потехе час).
Всеобщее дело — ничье дело (У семи нянек дитя без глаза).

164. Мы обсудим условия платежей.
Он хочет связаться с вашим начальником.
Мы назначили встречу на 10.30.
Управляющий посоветуется с вами по делу.
М-р Дейли будет заниматься этим делом.

165. Мне нужен новый плащ.
Лизе нужен верный друг.
Моей двоюродной сестре нужна новая машина.
Семье Паркеров нужен загородный дом.
Мэри нужна ваша помощь.

166. Джейн не надо говорить дважды.
Петру не нужна помощь.
Стива не надо об этом спрашивать.
Елену не надо провожать.
За Сюзан не надо присматривать.

167. Вам незачем волноваться.
Вам не надо отвечать на вопросы Бена.
Вам нет необходимости это делать.
М-р Фрейку не надо ехать в Лондон.
Миссис Смит незачем переезжать на новую квартиру.

168. Вам не надо было делать это замечание.
Джейн не надо было задавать так много вопросов.
Роберту не надо было отказываться от приглашения.
Майку незачем было говорить об этом.
Сыну Анны не надо было уходить.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Какую фирму вы представляете?
— We represent a publishing house which is ready to establish business contacts with your firm.
— Вы готовы представлять нашу фирму за рубежом?
— Of course. We can be your representative in Spain and Finland. We can produce advertisements and distribute them among interested organizations.
— Наша фирма может быть надежным (reliable) партнером и выгодным (profitable) покупателем (customer).
— We know it, that is why we want to conclude a trade agreement.

2. — Я пришел сделать предложение.
— Very well. I know your firm. I am very sorry we haven't had any contacts.
— Теперь у нас будет возможность заключить торговое соглашение.
— What are the terms?
— Надеюсь, условия будут выгодные и для вас и для нас.
— Could you tell me the details?
— Это мы обсудим позднее. Я не уполномочен обсуждать это сейчас.

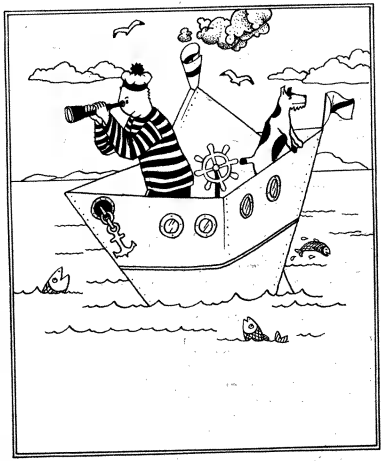
3. — Вот моя визитная карточка. Я хотел бы поговорить с вашим управляющим.
— Just a minute... This way, please.
— Разрешите представиться м-р Мортон. Моя фамилия Портер. Чарльз Портер. Я представляю фирму по производству пищевых продуктов.
— Здравствуйте, м-р Портер! Садитесь, пожалуйста.
— I want to discuss the terms of the trade agreement.
— Я вас слушаю.

Word List:

1. a business call — деловой визит
2. to make a proposition — сделать предложение
3. to represent — представлять
4. for the better — к лучшему
5. I don't quite get you. — Я не совсем вас понимаю
6. branch — филиал
7. to get in touch with — связаться с...
8. terms — условия
9. positive — положительный
10. to fix the date — назначить дату

Topic 35

A BOAT TRIP



— The boat sails in fifteen minutes.

— Let´s hurry and find good seats. The boat is filling up very rapidly.

— What is the seating capacity of the boat?

— It accommodates 100 passengers.

— Do you think there will be so many people on the boat today?

— Yes, these boats are often filled to capacity on a nice day such as this.

— The weather turned out so beautiful. Where shall we sit?

— I suggest we go on the upper deck. We will have more fun there.

— If it gets cold, we can go downstairs. Let´s take these seats before somebody else does.

— No sooner said than done. Here we are seated comfortably. The breeze is wonderful. The trip takes three hours.

— Where are we going?

— To Greenwich. We arrive at one o´clock.

— At what time does the boat leave Greenwich on the return trip?

— At half past four. That gives us three and a half hours to spend there.

— Does the boat go back the same day?

— Yes, it does. We should arrive back at Westminster about eight o´clock.

— We never go to bed before eleven o´clock, so it won´t be too late for us.

— There goes the whistle. We are off on a pleasant trip.

— The trip is delightful. I am sorry. I didn´t know of the trip yesterday. Otherwise, I would have prepared some delicious sandwiches to take along.

— It doesn´t matter. The food served on the boat is wholesome and the prices are reasonable.

— Really? What a pleasant surprise!

Speech Patterns:

169. The hotel can accommodate 500 guests.
You must accommodate your plans to mine.
Hotel accommodation was scarce during the Olympic Games.
You must accommodate yourself to new ways of living in a strange country.
Can you accommodate me with change for a #5 note?

170. The earth turns round the sun.
The day turned out a fine one.
She turned out to be very talkative.
Turn on the light, please!
Turn out the radio, please!
He hasn't yet turned up.
The hot weather has turned the milk.

171. The trip was delightful.
She must be careful.
He is spiteful.
Mary is beautiful.
You have been helpful.

172. His advice is always wholesome.
The food here is wholesome.
Bob has a wholesome appearance.
The morning exercise is wholesome.
The surroundings are wholesome.
Honey is wholesome.

173. The price is low.
The price is high.
The price is reasonable.
What is the price?
Prices are going up.

Речевые образцы:

169. Гостиница рассчитана на 500 человек.
Вам надо приспособить свои планы к моим.
Трудно было найти номер в гостинице во время Олимпийских игр.
В чужой стране надо приспособиться к новым условиям жизни.
Вы можете мне разменять 5 фунтовую банкноту?

170. Земля вращается вокруг солнца.
День оказался прекрасным.
Она оказалась очень разговорчивой.
Пожалуйста, включи свет!
Пожалуйста, выключи радио!
Он еще не пришел.
Из-за жары свернулось молоко.

171. Поездка была чудесной.
Ей надо быть осторожной.
Он злой.
Мэри красивая.
Вы мне очень помогли.

172. Его советы всегда полезны.
Здесь здоровая пища.
У Боба внешность здорового человека.
Утренняя зарядка благотворно влияет на здоровье.
Обстановка здоровая.
Мед полезен.

173. Цена низкая.
Цена высокая.
Цена умеренная.
Какова цена?
Цены растут.

8. Зак. 829

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Когда отплывает пароход?
— No idea. Let´s consult the sailing schedule.
— Следующий пароход отходит через полтора часа.
— I´m afraid it will be filled to capacity.
— Вы правы. Погода прекрасная. Очень тепло. Будет много народу.
— I suggest we should book our passage for the 12 o´clock boat.
— Совершенно с вами согласен. Не беспокойтесь. Я возьму билеты для вас и для себя.
— You are very kind.

2. — How did you like the trip?
— Поездка была великолепная. Погода оказалась отличной. Я очень хорошо себя чувствовал на верхней палубе.
— Same here. It´s a pity Helen and John couldn´t go.
— Я тоже очень сожалею об этом.
— Was it your first visit to Greenwich?
— Да. Мне очень понравилось это место. Я надеюсь поехать туда еще раз.
— We can do it next week. I´ll invite Helen and John.
— Будем надеяться, что они не откажутся.

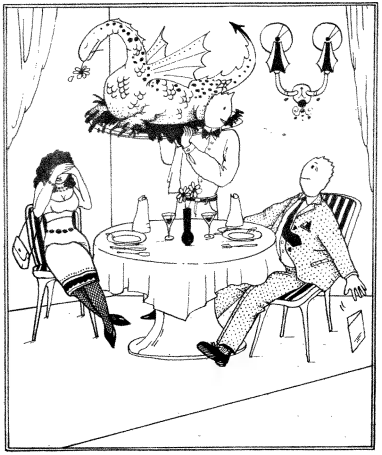
3. — How many guests does the hotel accommodate?
— Я точно не знаю, но думаю, человек 800.
— Can we get accommodation here?
— Думаю, что да. Сколько дней вы хотите здесь пробыть?
— Four days will be enough. Мы сможем питаться в отеле?
— Yes, the prices are very reasonable and the meals are wholesome.

Word List:

1. to hurry — спешить
2. rapidly — быстро
3. to accomodate — вмещать
4. the upper deck — верхняя палуба
5. downstairs — внизу
6. No sooner said than done. — Сказано — сделано.
7. breeze — легкий ветер
8. to whistle — свистеть
9. food — пища
10. reasonable — умеренный

Topic 36

AT THE RESTAURANT



— Well, Martin, we have walked so much this morning that I am very tired and hungry. Aren´t you hungry?

— Yes, indeed. Walter, I think our long walk has given us a good appetite.

— I suggest we go to this restaurant. A friend of mine recommended it to me the other day.

— The place looks nice and clean. I am sure we´ll enjoy our meal here.

— Let´s have chicken soup with rice. Shall we?

— All right, a plate of hot soup will do me good. I feel a little chilly just now.

— Please pass the salt, Martin. Here comes the waiter again. What shall we order next?

— I´ll have veal chops with French fried potatoes. I haven´t eaten chops for a long time.

— I´ll follow suit. What shall we take for dessert?

— It´s up to you.

— I suggest black coffee and cognac. That will be all.

— I hope we won´t have to wait very long. I have an appointment with my doctor at half past one.

— That reminds me. I must call up Dr.Frank, my dentist. One of my teeth has been bothering me lately.

— Look! The waiter is coming with our order. Our veal chops look appetizing. What time is it now, please?

— My watch is a little fast, it is two o´clock.

— I must hurry then. I hate being late for an appointment. Excuse my haste. It was a pleasure to spend so much time with you.

— The pleasure is all mine. May I call to see you at your home next Sunday afternoon?

— Certainly, my family will be glad to see you.

— Till Sunday then.

— Good-Bye.

Speech Patterns:

174. Henry demands that you should tell him everything.
The manager demanded all those present should go to room 101.
Martin demands we give him all the money.
The prisoner demanded a trial.
The letter demands an immediate answer.

175. My watch is a little fast.Your watch is slow.
Ann´s watch is right.
Peter´s watch is ten minutes slow.
Susan´s watch is three minutes fast.

176. I feel chilly.
Robert feels guilty.
Ann feels well.
Jane feels helpless.
George feels awkward.

177. You won´t have to wait long.
James won´t have to make a speech.
John won´t have to pick them up.
Henry won´t have to get up early.
Ann won´t have to cook dinner.

178. Take what you like.
He took the house for a year.
Take the letter to the post.
Will you take tea or coffee?
Who has taken my pen?
Take care what you say.

Речевые образцы:

174. Генри требует, чтобы вы ему все рассказали.
Управляющий требует, чтобы все присутствующие перешли в аудиторию 101.
Мартин требует, чтобы мы ему отдали все деньги.
Заключенный потребовал судебного процесса.
На это письмо надо немедленно ответить.

175. Мои часы немного спешат.
Ваши часы отстают.
Часы Анны точные.
Часы Петра на десять минут отстают.
Часы Сюзан спешат на три минуты.

176. Я продрог.
Роберт чувствует себя виноватым.
Анна хорошо себя чувствует.
Джейн чувствует себя беспомощной.
Георг чувствует себя неловко.

177. Вам не придется ждать долго.
Джеймсу не придется выступать.
Джон не должен будет за ними заезжать.
Генри не придется рано вставать.
Анне не придется готовить обед.

178. Возьмите, что хотите.
Он снял дом на год.
Отнесите письмо на почту.
Вы возьмете чай или кофе?
Кто взял мою ручку?
Следите за тем, что говорите.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Где наши гости?
   — They are in room 112.
   — Управляющий требует, чтобы вы выступили.
   — I would if I could, but I can't.
   — В чем дело?
   — Walter wants to make a speech.
   — Боюсь, что он будет себя неловко чувствовать.
   — It can't be helped.

2. — Do you like the place?
   — Да. Очень чисто и красиво. Я уверен, что мы получим удовольствие от прогулки.
   — You have said it. I have been here many times and I always enjoy my stay here.
   — Я проголодался. А вы?
   — Same here. I suggest we have lunch at that restaurant. The cuisine is excellent there.

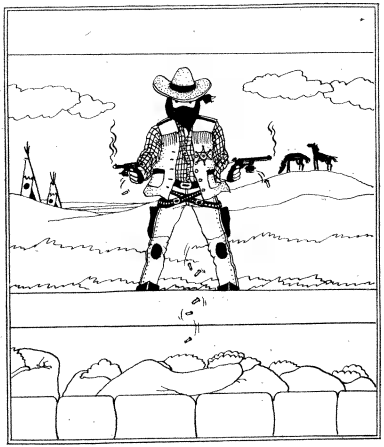
3. — Где вам хочется сесть?
   — Let's sit down at that table at the window.
   — Я не против. Я предлагаю взять телячьи отбивные, салат и кофе.
   — I haven't had veal chops for a long time. What shall we drink?
   — Я предлагаю сухое вино (dry wine).
   — Fine. Here is the waiter with our veal chops. They look appetizing.
   — Это фирменное блюдо в этом ресторане (the speciality of the house).
   — What time is it by your watch?
   — Половина третьего.
   — I hope, we shall finish lunch by three. I must hurry. I've made an appointment with my dentist for half past three.
   — Не волнуйтесь. Вы не опоздаете.

Word List:

1. to be hungry — быть голодным
2. meal — еда
3. chicken soup — суп из курицы
4. rice — рис
5. pass the salt — передайте соль
6. veal chops — телячьи отбивные
7. to follow suit — последовать примеру
8. to remind — напоминать
9. teeth — зубы
10. to bother — беспокоить

Topic 37

GOING TO THE MOVIES



— Shall we see a film this evening?

— That would be delightful. I haven't seen any films for many weeks.

— There are several movies in my neighborhood which show the latest pictures.

— Let's consult the newspaper to see what movies are being shown in town.

— A splendid idea.

— At the nearest cinema house they show a film which is considered the best film of the year.

— My wife and I have already seen it. We enjoyed it immensely.

— Here is a good programme. They show two main pictures, a French film and an American. I don't think you have seen them.

— I have seen neither of them. Shall we be able to obtain seats? That movie house is always full.

— Seats are not reserved at that movie house, but I am sure we shall be able to get in. Most likely we'll have to wait for stall seats. Shall we buy balcony seats, if stall seats are not available?

— Please don't. I have seen a film from the balcony. It is too far from the screen. You know my eyesight is rather poor. I wear glasses.

— The movie starts in ten minutes. There are many comfortable seats in the foyer. We can wait there and enjoy a cigarette in the meantime. After the picture ends there will be many vacant seats.

— Well, what do you think of the films?

— I enjoyed both of them. In the French film the actors spoke English with a slight French accent. The acting was faultless. The plot of the English film was extremely interesting.

— You have said it. I was carried away by the plot, so I didn't see any faults.

— I liked the newsreel. Actually I had a lovely evening.

— Thank you for a pleasant evening. I am planning to go to the opera house with you in the near future.

— I am all for it.

Speech Patterns:

178. Why are you so angry?
Steve is angry with you.
I got angry when you said it.
Helen spoke in an angry voice.

179. I heard the news announced.
Ann saw the patient examined.
The girl heard the fact mentioned.
Mr. White was watching the picture hung.

180. The book is considered to be a bestseller.
The play is considered the worst play of the year.
The man is considered the most qualified engineer.
Steve is considered one of the most experienced agronomists.
Bess is considered to be very professional.

181. Don´t call me John, please.
The President called for negotiations.
They called upon all the people to take part in the elections.
Call me up as soon as you come home.
Call in a doctor at once.

182. The acting was faultless.
The child is helpless.
Ann is very careless.
Maggie is thoughtless.
The woman is homeless.

Речевые образцы:

178. Почему вы так сердиты?
Стив на вас сердится.
Я рассердился, когда вы это сказали.
Елена говорила сердитым голосом.

179. Я слышал, как объявили новости.
Анна видела, как осматривали пациента.
Девушка слышала, как упомянули этот факт.
М-р Уайт наблюдал, как вешали картину.

180. Эта книга считается бестселлером.
Эту пьесу считают самой плохой пьесой года.
Этот человек считается самым квалифицированным инженером.
Стив считается одним из самых опытных агрономов.
Лиза считается очень хорошим специалистом.

181. Пожалуйста, не называй меня Джоном.
Президент призвал к переговорам.
Они призвали всех людей принять участие в выборах.
Позвони мне, как только придешь домой.
Позовите доктора немедленно.

182. Игра была безукоризненна.
Этот ребенок беспомощный.
Анна очень беззаботна.
Мэри беспечная.
Эта женщина бездомная.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Who are you waiting for?
— Я жду Петра и Мартина. Они оба опаздывают.
— Are you going to see a new film?
— Да. Я уже купил билеты.
— Is the film worth seeing?
— Он считается лучшим фильмом года.
— I would like to see it. Do you think I'll be able to obtain a ticket?
— Я уверен в этом. Если не хочешь ждать места в партере, возьми билет на балкон.
— I'd better wait for the seat in the stalls.

2. — Как вам понравились фильмы?
— I enjoyed neither of them. The plot is very primitive, the acting is poor. Don't you think so?
— I don't share your opinion. I enjoyed the first film. The leading lady was charming. I was carried away by the plot. The other film is weaker.
— О вкусах не спорят.
— Это верно.

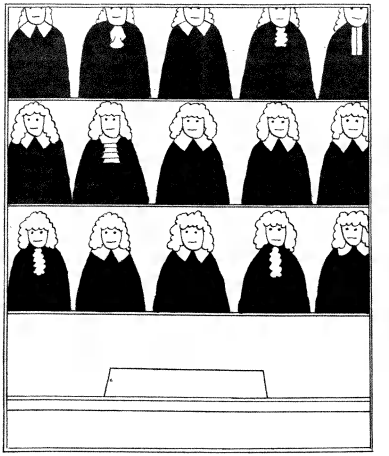
3. — Почему вы не пригласили ни Сюзан, ни Анну?
— The trouble is I couldn't get in touch with them.
— Я очень сожалею об этом. Я хотел с ними повидаться.
— I wish I had invited them.
— Не огорчайтесь. В следующий раз мы обязательно их пригласим.
— I hope so.
— Я им позвоню заранее. Мы договоримся о встрече.
— It will be very nice of you.

Word List:

1. delightful — великолепный
2. neighborhood — поблизости
3. splendid — блестящий
4. to obtain — достать
5. most likely — весьма вероятно
6. to be available — быть в наличии
7. screen — экран
8. eyesight — зрение
9. vacant — свободный
10. the leading lady — главная героиня

Topic 38

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT



— Do you like those beautiful old buildings, Helen?

— Sure. I guess they are the Houses of Parliament.

— You have guessed right. They were built in 1840-50. If you are interested in the name of the designer, I can tell you that they were designed by Sir Charles Barry.

— I hear they were repeatedly damaged by air attack in the Second World War.

— That´s right. The House of Commons was almost totally destroyed in 1941. Now it is rebuilt.

— Is this area called Westminster?

— Yes, it is. Westminster Abbey is over there. Many famous Englishmen are buried there. Throughout this district there are many government offices.

— Does the Prime Minister live here?

— No, she (he) lives at Number 10, Downing Street. In the Houses of Parliament two assembles meet, the elected members of parliament and the aristocracy. The aristocracy meet in the House of Lords, the members of parliament meet in the House of Commons.

— Is it true that the House of Lords has no real power?

— Yes, that´s true. The House of Commons is the real governing body in the country. Most of the Ministers of State come from the House of Commons, although there is no reason why a Lord should not be a Minister.

— There is a wonderful sense of history about this area. Many of the buildings are several hundred years old.

— Yes, you are right. Just a little way along the river many tall, new office buildings are being erected. Don´t you think they will spoil the beauty of the area?

— I don´t think so. The contrast between the new and the old is very effective. We can say that London is a historical city as well as a very modern one.

Speech Patterns:

183. They had stopped before we started.
By 6 p.m. the Parkers had finished packing.
James said he had invited the Browns to dinner.
Who told you that Susan Baker had arrived in London?
I waited until she had found the key.

184. She cannot be waiting for us.
Can (could) she have said it?
You could not have done it.
Peter cannot be so cruel.
Helen couldn't have seen us.

185. Give me another pen. I don't like this one.
I am thirsty, I should like another cup of tea.
There are two books here, take one and I'll take the other.
I've got two sisters: one is an architect, the other is a doctor.
There is another question to be discussed.

186. There are few flowers here.
Arthur is very honest. There are few like him in the world.
Carolina will come in a few days.
Ann stayed in Paris for a few weeks.
Emily left a few minutes ago.

187. There is little snow this winter.
We have a little time. Let's go for a walk.
I'm afraid we have very little time.
There is a little water in the glass.
She said very little about it.

Речевые образцы:

183. Они остановились прежде, чем мы двинулись в путь.
Семья Паркеров закончила паковать вещи к 6 часам вечера.
Джеймз сказал, что он пригласил семью Браунов на обед.
Кто вам сказал, что Сюзан Бейкер приехала в Лондон?
Я подождал, пока она нашла ключ.

184. Не может быть, чтобы она ждала нас.
Неужели она это сказала?
Не может быть, чтобы вы это сделали.
Не может быть, чтобы Петр был таким жестоким.
Не может быть, чтобы Елена нас видела.

185. Дайте мне другую ручку, эта мне не нравится.
Мне хочется пить, дайте мне еще одну чашку чая.
Здесь две книги, возьми одну, а я возьму другую.
У меня две сестры: одна — архитектор, другая — врач.
Надо обсудить еще один вопрос.

186. Здесь мало цветов.
Артур очень честный. В мире мало таких, как он.
Каролина приедет через несколько дней.
Анна пробыла в Париже несколько недель.
Эмили ушла несколько минут тому назад.

187. В эту зиму мало снега.
У нас есть немного времени. Давайте пойдем погулять.
Боюсь, у нас очень мало времени.
В стакане есть немного воды.
Она сказала очень мало об этом.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

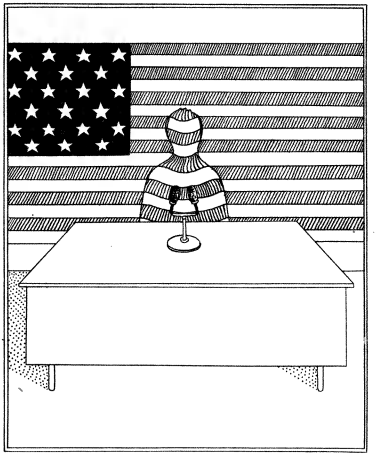
— Have you ever been to London?
— Да, два раза. А что?
— What can you tell me about the Houses of Parliament?
— Это очень старые здания. Они очень красивые. Фамилия архитектора Сэр Чарльз Барри.
— What's the name of the area?
— Они находятся в Вестминстере. Это самая старая часть Лондона. Там же находится Вестминстерское Аббатство, где похоронены знаменитые люди.
— Where does the Prime Minister live?
— Премьер Министр живет на Даунинг Стрит 10.
— Is the residence of the Prime Minister far from the Houses of Parliament?
— Нет, недалеко.
— What is the elected part of Parliament called?
— Эта палата общин, которая является как бы правящим органом в стране.
— What can you say about the House of Lords?
— The aristocracy meets in the House of Lords. They have no real power.
— Вам нравятся старые здания Лондона?
— Yes, very much. Now new office buildings are erected in the central part of London.
— Очень жаль. Они испортят все.
— I don't think so.
— Вы думаете, что контраст старого и нового эффектен?
— No doubt. Though London is a historical city, it is very modern.
— Я этого не знал.

Word List:

1. You've guessed right. — Вы угадали.
2. to be interested in — интересоваться чем-либо
3. to damage — разрушать, повреждать
4. totally — полностью
5. to destroy — разрушать
6. to elect — избирать
7. member — член
8. real — действительный, реальный
9. to erect — воздвигать
10. to spoil — портить

Topic 39

THE AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION



— I say, Fred, you promised to tell me everything about the American Administration. Remember?

— Yes, I do remember I promised to tell you something about the American Administration.

— I am all ears.

— To begin with the highest governmental office of the USA is the presidency.

— If I get you right, the President, Vice-President and the President's Cabinet are responsible for administering and executing the laws.

— That's right. They are called the executive branch.

— I wonder whether any American can become President.

— The President must be a natural-born citizen, at least thirty-five years old and for at least fourteen years a resident of the United States.

— I wonder when the President is sworn to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.

— It takes place on January 20.

— Is the time fixed?

— Yes, it is. It takes place at noon.

— Is it called "Inauguration Day"?

— Exactly. You should know that the President is limited to two terms only.

— Does it mean that the term of office of the President is not more than eight years?

— Sure. The U.S. President is assisted in Administration by a Cabinet.

— How many persons does the Cabinet consist of? It consists of 10-12 members. They are appointed by the President and serve during his office.

Speech Patterns:

188. His son failed me.
My cousin failed in his examination.
Aunt Mary failed in her driving test.
George failed to meet Mr. Brown at the railway station.
They failed to get tickets.

189. I could hardly walk, so tired I was.
I hardly think they will go to Oslo.
Peter could hardly understand what the foreigner was speaking about.
She can hardly help you.

190. The problem hasn't been solved.
The problem is being solved.
They are to solve that problem.
Do you believe the problem can be solved?

191. The question hasn't been settled.
The question is being settled.
The question was being settled when I came.
The question had been settled before I came.

192. I enjoyed reading the book.
Donald always enjoys talking to you.
You will enjoy your trip to England.
I hardly think John enjoyed his stay in Iran.

193. Do you enjoy playing tennis? — I do.
Does Peter enjoy talking to Mr. Brown? — I don't think so.
Did Mary enjoy the trip? — She says she did.
Did you enjoy the play? — Not at all.

Речевые образцы:

188. Его сын меня подвел.
Мой двоюродный брат не сдал экзамен.
Тетя Мэри провалилась на экзамене по вождению машины.
Георгу не удалось встретить м-ра Брауна на вокзале.
Им не удалось достать билеты.

189. Я едва мог идти, так я устал.
Вряд ли они поедут в Осло.
Петя едва мог понять, о чем говорил иностранец.
Едва ли она может вам помочь.

190. Проблема не решена.
Проблему решают.
Им предстоит решить эту проблему.
Вы верите, что можно решить эту проблему?

191. Вопрос не решен.
Вопрос решается.
Вопрос решали, когда я пришел.
Вопрос решили до того, как я пришел.

192. Я получил удовольствие, читая эту книгу.
Дональд всегда получает удовольствие от бесед с вами.
Вы получите удовольствие от поездки в Англию.
Вряд ли Джону понравилось его пребывание в Иране.

193. Вы получаете удовольствие от игры в теннис? — Да.
Петр получает удовольствие, разговаривая с м-ром Брауном? — Не думаю.
Мэри понравилась поездка? — Говорит, что да.
Вам понравилась пьеса? — Совсем не понравилась.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

— Вы обещали мне рассказать об Американской Администрации. Помните?

— Sure. I am going to do it now.

— Я весь внимание.

— Any American can become President if he is a natural born citizen, at least thirty-five years old and for at least fourteen years a resident of the United States.

— На какой срок избирается Президент?

— The President is limited to two terms only. The term of office is four years.

— Что такое "День Иногурации"?

— It is January 20 when the President is sworn to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.

— Сколько человек входит в Кабинет?

— The Cabinet consists of 10-12 members.

— Кто назначает членов кабинета?

— Cabinet officials are appointed by the President.

— Какой период времени находится кабинет у власти?

— Cabinet officials serve during the term of office of the President.

— Уходит ли Кабинет в отставку вместе с Президентом?

— Yes, it is customary for the Cabinet to resign, so that the new President can appoint new chiefs of executive departments.

— Какой властью пользуется Государственный Секретарь?

— The political Power of the Secretary of State is second only to that of the President.

— Много ли помощников у Государственного Секретаря?

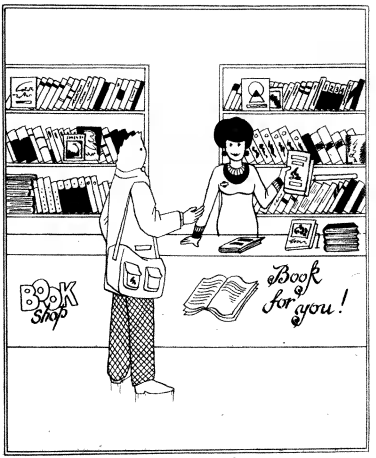
— Of course.

Word List:

1. to promise — обещать
2. to be responsible for — отвечать за
3. executive — исполнительный
4. at least — по меньшей мере
5. to swear, swore, sworn — давать клятву
6. to preserve — сохранять
7. to protect — защищать
8. at noon — в полдень
9. to assist — помогать
10. to consist of — состоять из

Topic 40

AT A BOOKSTORE



— Good morning, what can I do for you?

— I've come to look over your collection of books.

— We've got a rich collection of books: fiction, science fiction, detective stories, dictionaries.

— Well, I would like to see what reference books you have got on sale.

— The section you are interested in is on your left.

— I am going to buy two reference books: a hard cover and a paper back.

— Anything else?

— These are all books you lend out, am I right?

— Sure. They are part of our lending library collection. The section you are standing by contains fiction.

— I see. I want to take two books: one for myself and the other one for my son.

— Excuse me, how old is your son?

— He is fifteen years old. He is fond of science-fiction.

— I recommend you to take this book. It enjoys great popularity among teenagers.

— Thanks. You have been most helpful.

— What kind of books are you interested in?

— I like detective stories.

— They are over there. Have you chosen any book?

— Yes, I have. I'll take this one.

— Oh, it has been on the best-seller list for more than two months.

— If it is so popular, why is it that the book is still available here?

— It can easily be explained. There is a very great demand for it, so we have about ten copies of the book. It is always available.

— Thank you for the information.

— Thank you. Come again. If you are interested in any book which is not available, I can let you know when it comes in, or I can order it for you.

— Thanks. Don't bother.

Speech Patterns:

194. The book is not available.
Are such hats available?
Is the magazine available?
I'm sorry such gloves are not available here.
Where are such bags available?

195. Are you engaged?
Will Mary be engaged tonight?
What room do you want to engage?
They have engaged a double room for 110 dollars.
I can't come. Previous engagement.

196. They live in the same high-rise house.
Our children went to the same school.
I am so glad we'll live on the same floor.
He has the same make of car as I do.
The guests arrived at the same time.

197. Have you chosen a book?
I don't know which to choose.
She chose curtains to match the wallpaper.
Dr.Clarke was chosen as chairman.
Mike chose to stay at home.

198. I want to sit facing the engine.
Our windows face south.
The house faces north.
The school faces the theater.
He has set face against the proposal.

199. I got used to getting up early.
Peter got used to walking.
They got used to his behavior.
Ann's mother got used to scolding her daughter.

200. What kind of cheese do you want?
What kind of dog is that?
What kind of person is your chief?
What kind of car have you got?
They differ in kind.

Речевые образцы:

194. Этой книги нет.
Есть в продаже такие шляпы?
Можно достать этот журнал?
Извините, но здесь нет таких перчаток.
Где можно купить такие сумки?

195. Вы заняты?
Мэри будет занята сегодня вечером?
Какую комнату вы хотите снять?
Им дали комнату на двоих за 110 долларов.
Не могу прийти. У меня уже намечена встреча на это время.

196. Они живут в одном и том же высотном доме.
Наши дети учились в одной и той же школе.
Я так рад, что мы будем жить на одном этаже.
У него та же марка машины, что и у меня.
Гости приехали в одно и то же время.

197. Вы выбрали книгу?
Не знаю, что выбрать.
Она выбрала занавески в тон обоям.
Доктора Кларка выбрали председателем.
Майк решил остаться дома.

198. Хочу сидеть по ходу поезда.
Наши окна выходят на юг.
Дом выходит окнами на север.
Школа выходит окнами на театр. (Перед школой — театр).
Он упорно настроен против этого предложения.

199. Я привык вставать рано.
Петр привык ходит пешком.
Они привыкли в его характеру.
Мать Анны привыкла ругать свою дочь.

200. Какого сорта сыр вы хотите?
Какой породы эта собака?
Что за человек ваш начальник?
Какой марки ваша машина?
Они совсем разные по характеру.

Translate into English and Reproduce:

1. — Have you chosen a book?
— Еще нет. Я ищу интересный детектив.
— I can recommend you this one. It's very popular.
— Спасибо, но я его уже читал.
— And what about that book? It has just come in. I can't tell you anything about its contents.
— Я ее возьму. Мне надо какой-нибудь роман Айрис Мердок (Iris Murdock). Это любимый автор моей дочери.
— I appreciate your daughter's taste. Has she read "The Sandcastle"?
— Думаю, что нет. Я возьму эту книгу. Спасибо. Вы были очень любезны. До свидания.
— Good-bye.

2. — Вы заняты в четверг утром?
— No, I am not. Why?
— Я хотел вас пригласить на выставку книг.
— Sounds interesting! I accept your invitation. Where and when shall we make it?
— Если это вам удобно, я заеду за вами в половине одиннадцатого.
— It suits me OK. I'll be waiting for you at 10.30.
— До четверга. До свидания.
— Thank you for inviting me. Good-bye.

3. — Who is your favorite writer?
— Очень трудный вопрос. Я люблю Достоевского, Толстого и Чехова. Из современных (modern) писателей я получаю удовольствие читая Булгакова, Платонова, Айтматова.
— And what about poetry?
— Есть много талантливых поэтов в нашей стране. Я очень люблю Цветаеву, Ахматову и Пастернака.
— What can you say about Evtushenko?
— У него очень много интересных работ. Он пользуется успехом.

Word List:

1. bookstore — книжный магазин
2. fiction — художественная литература
3. science fiction — научно-фантастическая литература
4. detective stories — детективные рассказы
5. reference book — справочник
6. to lend out — выдавать на дом (книги)
7. to choose, chose, chosen — выбирать
8. to explain — объяснять
9. Let me know — дайте мне знать, сообщите мне
10. to order — (эд.) заказать.

STORIES FOR READING AND RETELLING

TEA-LEAVES

Many years ago tea was unknown in European countries. Many people didn't even know the word tea, though drinking tea was very popular in the East.

Once a young sailor came back from India. He was the only son of an old woman and every time he returned to Great Britain from a far-away country he brought his mother a gift. Of course, he tried to bring her something unusual, that she could show to her friends.

This time he brought her a box of tea. The old woman didn't know anything about tea, but she liked the smell, and invited all her friends to come and try it.

When her guests arrived, she invited them to the dining table. The old woman treated them to cakes and fruit and tea-leaves.

When the sailor entered the room and saw a big plate filled with the tea-leaves, he understood everything He smiled when he saw his mother's friends eating tea-leaves with butter and salt. They pretended they liked it, but it was clear they didn't enjoy eating the leaves.

"Where is the tea, Mother?" the sailor asked. His mother pointed to the plate in the middle of the table. "No, this is only the leaves of the tea", the sailor said. "Where is the water?"

"The water!" his mother said. "I threw the water away, of course".

smell — запах
to treat — угощать
to point — указать

HER WISH TO BECOME YOUNG WAS TOO GREAT

This is a story about an old man and an old woman. They lived near a fine green wood. One summer day the old man went to the wood to pick mushrooms. It was a hot day and the

man soon got tired and thirsty, but there was no water in the wood. So he sat down under a tree to rest.

Everything around him was so fresh and fine, but he was so old and sad. He wanted to return the days when he was young and fine.

Suddenly he saw a little spring near him. He was very glad as he was very thirsty. He began drinking the water. Soon he felt that he became younger and in a few minutes he was a fine young man again.

He ran home to tell his wife about the spring. When his wife heard the story, she ran to the wood quickly, though she was very old.

It was very late, but the old woman didn't return home. So the old man went to the wood to meet her. When he came up to the spring, he saw a little girl. She was very glad to see him as she did not know how to get home. It was his wife. The man thought, "My wife wanted to become young so much that she drank too much water".

suddenly — вдруг
spring — ручей

A SAD STORY

Three men came to New York for a holiday. They came to a very large hotel and took a room there. Their room was on the forty-fifth floor. In the evening the young man went to the cinema. When the film was over, they went to a restaurant and had supper there. They came back to the hotel very late.

"I am very sorry", said the clerk of the hotel, "but our lifts do not work at night. If you don't want to walk up in your room, you can sleep in the hall".

"No, no", said one of the three men, "no, thank you. We shall walk to our room". Then he said to his friends, "I think I know how to make it easy for us to walk up to the forty-fifth floor. On our way to the room I'll tell you some jokes, then you, Peter, will tell us some interesting stories".

So they began to walk up to their room. At last they came to the thirty-fourth floor. They were very tired by that time, and

they decided to have a rest. "Well", said Tom, "now it is your turn, Peter. Tell us a story with a sad end".

"I'll tell you a story", said Peter. "It will not be long, but it will be sad enough. Listen. We have left the key to our room in the hall downstairs".

It is your turn — ваша очередь
key — ключ

WHAT HIS LIFE WAS WORTH

Robert Burns, the great Scottish poet, loved common people and wrote for them. Though he had little formal education, he was well-read and talented. He began to be recognized as a poet when his first poems were published in 1786. He was known as a very witty man.

One day when Burns was walking near the docks, he heard a cry for help. He ran towards the water. At that moment he saw a young sailor jump off a boat that stood near the dock. The sailor began to swim towards the man who was calling for help. Though it was not easy, the sailor saved the man.

The man who was saved from drowning was a very rich merchant. He thanked the brave sailor and gave him a shilling. The sailor was embarrassed.

A large crowd of people gathered round them. All the people considered the sailor to be a hero. They were displeased when the rich man gave the brave soldier only a shilling.

Many of the people shouted loudly and protested against it. But the rich merchant did not pay any attention to them.

At the moment Robert Burns approached the crowd and wondered what the matter was. He was told the whole story.

He was not surprised at the behavior of the rich merchant and said:

"Let him alone. The gentleman is the best judge of what his life is worth".

common — простой
witty — остроумный

docks — доки
to drown — тонуть
behavior — поведение
let him alone — отпустите его
judge — судья
to be worth — стоить

HE NEVER HEARD HER IN "CARMEN"

Once Mark Twain was invited to the opera. He accepted the invitation. The box where he had a seat belonged to a very rich man. The rich man and his wife were very proud because all their friends saw the famous writer in their own box. During the performance the man and his wife talked all the time. They talked loudly and so much that it was often impossible for Mark Twain to listen to the opera.

Mark Twain was very much annoyed. He liked music and always enjoyed listening to the opera.

He realized that neither the rich man nor his wife understood music and they came to the opera just to show that the famous writer was a friend of theirs.

Mark Twain was very sorry he had accepted their invitation. That was very foolish of him. Still there was no way out. He had to wait until the end.

Towards the end of the performance the rich lady turned to Mark Twain and smiled. She was quite sure that the famous writer had enjoyed the opera. So she invited Mark Twain to listen to another opera. She told him that she and her husband would be happy to see him in their box the following Friday. She added that "Carmen" would be on.

The great writer expressed his gratitude for the invitation and said:

"That'll be fine. I never heard you in "Carmen".

box — ложа
performance — представление
to be annoyed — быть раздраженным
to accept the invitation — принять приглашение

A STORY ABOUT BALZAC

The name of Balzac, the famous French writer, is well known all over the world. He is the author of many novels which are translated into almost all European languages. His novels are translated into Russian, too. They enjoy great popularity.

There are many stories about Balzac, his life and his adventures. But very few people know that Balzac was fond of telling a person's character by his or her handwriting. He was very fond of this ability and often boasted of it among his friends.

Among his friends there was a lady who wanted to play a joke on the famous writer. One day she brought him an exercise-book of a boy. She asked him to tell her what he thought of the boy's character. She also added that the boy was not her son so Balzac should not be afraid to tell the truth.

Balzac was glad to show his ability again and began to study the handwriting. He worked very hard and at last he came to the conclusion that the boy was bad and lazy. He told it to the lady.

The lady smiled and said: "My dear friend, this is a page from your own exercise-book which you used when you were a boy".

Balzac was not surprised to hear it.

adventure — приключение
to tell a character — отгадывать характер
ability — способность
to boast of smth. — хвастать ч-л.
to play a joke on smb. — подшутить над к-л.
to add — добавить
to come to the conclusion — приходить к выводу

THE EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

Mr. Jones, a teacher of physics at a boys' school, was fond of the experimental method in physics and often told the boys to use this method as often as possible.

One day Mr. Jones came to school on a new bicycle which he had bought in London. The bicycle had a pair of pneumatic tyres. The pneumatic tyre had just been invented at that time, and none of the pupils had ever seen it.

At the physics lesson the teacher decided to show the pupils the new invention. He took them into the school yard and said: "Now, children, who can tell me what is there inside this tyre that makes it so hard and yet so elastic?"

The boys gathered round the bicycle and examined the tyres.

"Perhaps there is cotton-wool inside", said one of them.

"No, I think there must be a lot of steel springs inside" said another.

"You are both wrong", said Mr. Jones, Suddenly the third boy who was standing beside the bicycle cried out, looking very happy: "I know what it is. There's wind inside!"

Mr. Jones smiled and said: "Well, Tommy, that's fine indeed! You are nearly right: there is air inside. But how did you find it out?"

"I used the experimental method", said the boy. "I stuck a nail into the tyre and some wind came out of it".

For the first time in his life Mr. Jones did not like the use of the experimental method.

pneumatic — пневматический
tyre — шина
to invent — изобретать
inside — внутри
elastic — эластичный
cotton wool — вата
spring — пружина
nail — гвоздь
to stick (stuck, stuck) — воткнуть

HE WAS NOT SURE ABOUT IT

A rich American went to Paris and bought a picture by a modern artist. He had paid a lot of money for the picture, so he thought the picture was very good. He came to the hotel where he was staying and wanted to hang the picture. To his surprise he could not tell what was the top and what was the bottom.

So he thought of a plan. He hung the picture in the dining-room and invited the artist to dinner. When the artist came, the American did not tell him anything about the picture. When they began to eat their soup, the artist looked at the picture many times. When they began to eat their fish, he put on his glasses and looked at the picture again. When fruit was served, the artist got up and approached the picture to look at it more closely. When they began to drink their coffee, the artist told the American that this picture was upside down.

The American was surprised and wondered why the artist had not told it to him at once.

The artist had to admit that he himself had not been sure about it at first. So the rich American left the picture on the wall as it was. He thought that nobody would notice that it was upside down.

to his surprise — к своему удивлению
upside down — "вверх ногами"
had to admit — вынужден был признать
top — (зд.) верх
bottom — (зд.) нижняя часть картины

THE LETTER-BOX KEY

The summer was very hot. It was very stuffy in town and Stephen Blake decided to go to the seashore for his summer holidays. He booked a railway ticket, packed his things and was abut to start for the station when he remembered that he must ask the housekeeper to post him all letters he would receive. She promised to do that.

Stephen Blake rested very well. The weather was fine. The sea was calm. He spent much time on the seashore, got sunburnt and felt fine. The only thing that worried him was the fact that he had not received any letters. He thought it strange and phoned his housekeeper to find out why she didn't post him his letters. The housekeeper answered that she had no key to his letterbox.

Stephen Blake apologized and promised to send her the key. On the same day he put the key into an envelope, wrote down his address on it and posted the letter.

Another month was passing. Stephen Blake had a nice time on the seashore. He swam in the sea, went boating and fishing, but did not receive any letters.

When his summer holidays were over, he returned home. The housekeeper met him very warmly, but Stephen was very angry with her. She could not understand why he was so angry. Stephen Blake asked why she had not sent him his letters.

The poor woman explained to him that she could not get the key as it was in the locked letter-box together with the letters.

stuffy — душный
to worry — беспокоить
locked — запертый на ключ

A STORY ABOUT JOSEPH TURNER

Joseph Turner lived in the 19th century. He was a famous English painter. His paintings were a great success. He was fond of dogs. One day his dog which he loved very much broke a leg.

The artist was very sorry for the dog and wanted to have it to be well again. He was rich enough to send for the best surgeon in London instead of taking a veterinary.

The surgeon arrived and asked the famous painter what the matter was. Joseph Turner realized that the famous surgeon might get offended if he learned that his patient was a dog. So he decided to praise the surgeon. He told the surgeon that he

was a great and famous doctor. He begged the surgeon to help his dog because it was very important for him.

The surgeon felt annoyed but he didn't show it. He treated the dog carefully and soon it was quite well.

The next week the surgeon asked Turner to come to his place. The artist believed that the surgeon wanted to see him in connection with his dog. Joseph Turner arrived at the appointed time and was shown into the sitting-room. The surgeon met him very warmly and said: "Mr. Turner, I am so glad you've come. My door needs painting. I know you are too great a painter for this work, but I beg you to do it. It is so important for me".

to beg — умолять
surgeon — хирург
to treat — лечить

A STORY THAT MADE DANIEL DEFOE FAMOUS

Daniel Defoe, the great English writer, lived a full and interesting life. He travelled, tried many professions and wrote many books and pamphlets.

In 1712 Defoe met a sailor who told him a very interesting story. Alexander Zelkirk was the sailor's name. He quarreled with his officer and was put ashore on an island off the coast of Chile. For more than four years he had lived quite alone on the island. He was saved by a ship putting in this island for water. When the sailor returned to London, his story became the talk of the town. Several stories about him were printed, read and then forgotten.

Daniel Defoe could not forget the story. The sailor's experience produced a great impression on him and he started writing a story. He chose an island in a different part of the world, changed the name of the main character and created a very interesting book.

As Defoe was a journalist, he was able to make the story seem absolutely true.

His book about Robinson Crusoe was a great success not only in Great Britain but also in many countries of the world. Both children and grown-ups read it with great interest. But the true story of Alexander Zelkirk is practically unknown today.

putting in — (зд.) зашедший
to print — напечатать
to create — создать

ENRICO CARUSO

The famous Italian singer Enrico Caruso sang in many countries of Europe. He visited Russia, France, Germany, Spain and many other countries. Everywhere he was a great success and his name was well known all over the world.

Caruso knew that he was famous, but he liked to repeat the sentence: "No man is so well known as he thinks he is".

Once he was invited to the USA to give some concerts. When he was driving to New York, his car broke and he had to stay at a farm-house. Caruso could not repair his car and asked the farmer to help him.

The farmer agreed to do it. While the farmer was repairing the car, Caruso was invited into the house to have a rest.

When the farmer finished the work, he entered the house, too. He informed the great singer that his car was ready and he could drive on. Caruso was very glad to hear it. He paid the farmer for the work and gave him a photo. It was a picture of Enrico Caruso. On the back side of the photo Caruso wrote his name. He thought it would be pleasant for the farmer to have a picture of the famous singer. The farmer took the picture, looked at it very attentively, then he looked at Enrico Caruso. He realized that it was the picture of the man whose car he had repaired.

He wanted to know the name of the man, so he read what was written on the back side of the picture.

After that he cried out: "How lucky I am! You are Robinson Crusoe! I've never dreamed of receiving the greatest traveller in the world in my poor house!"

to inform — сообщать
to repair — чинить

THEY FOLLOWED HIS ADVICE

The name of George Bernard Shaw, the famous English playwright, is very popular both in Great Britain and in many other countries. His plays are often staged in various countries. The Soviet theatergoers know B.Shaw very well. His plays are always a great success.

B.Shaw is also famous for his gift of wit. There are many stories about B.Shaw in which his gift of wit is demonstrated.

B.Shaw was also brave and honest. He was never afraid to tell the truth.

Here is a story illustrating it:

Once B.Shaw was invited to a party. When he arrived he saw many famous people among the guests. There were many scientists, composers, writers and public figures.

The guests were treated to a very delicious dinner. They talked a lot. Some of them tried to make speeches. The only person who kept silent was B.Shaw. He listened to all those present but he didn't say a word.

Everybody knew that B.Shaw was very good at making short and witty speeches. Therefore he was asked to say something.

He agreed to make a speech and stood up. The guests stopped talking and looked at the famous playwright. He said that among all those present he knew at least twenty well-known men who were corrupt. He added that he could prove it.

Many of the guests expressed their protest and left the party. B.Shaw sent a letter to each of the twenty men. All the letters were alike:

"Everything has come out. Get away quickly". They received the letters and followed B.Shaw's advice.

gift — талант
wit — остроумие
to be good at smth... — уметь делать что-либо хорошо

playwright — драматург
at least — по меньшей мере
to prove — доказать

A LOVER OF MUSIC

A very young girl who was fond of playing the piano found out that among the guests who were invited to dinner would be a young critic whose name was Bernard Shaw. She had never met him before. At that time B.Shaw was not a famous writer yet. She learnt that he liked music and she decided to please him. It took her a lot of time to choose something very beautiful which the young critic might like. At last she made up her mind. She believed he would like it.

Almost all the guests arrived and the young girl was playing the piano when a young man entered the sitting-room. He greeted the host and the hostess and then he was introduced to all the guests as Bernard Show.

The girl looked at him with admiration. She continued to play the piano. B.Shaw did not pay attention to the young girl and started talking with one of the guests. The young girl felt embarrassed. She wanted to attract B.Shaw's attention. She didn't know how to do it. She turned round to him and said loudly: "Excuse me, I've heard that you are fond of music".

"I am", answered B.Shaw, "but never mind! Go on playing!"

to find out — выяснить
witty — остроумный
to attract smb's attention — привлечь ч.-л. внимание
to make up one's mind — решиться
admiration — восхищение
to feel embarrassed — чувствовать себя смущенным

A MISTAKE

Mark Twain was very fond of travelling. He did a lot of travelling and never got tired of it. Once he was travelling in France by train. He was going to visit a small town near Paris.

The previous day was very hard, Mark Twain was very tired and sleepy. He was afraid he would miss that town and asked the guard to wake him up before they got to the town.

Soon he fell asleep. When he woke up, the train was in Paris. Mark Twain looked at his watch. It was half past nine. He got very angry. He could not understand why the guard had not woken him up in time.

He went out of the compartment, came up to the guard and asked him why he had not woken him up. The latter looked at Mark Twain for a moment and then told him that he had done his best to keep his promise. When the train was approaching the town Mark Twain was going to visit, the guard woke up an American who did not want to get off the train in that small town. The guard was sure that the American was the very passenger who had asked him to wake him up. So he put him off the train instead of Mark Twain. He finished the story with a sentence: "You may be very angry with me, but not so angry as the American whom I put off the train instead of you".

the very passenger — тот самый пассажир

JOSEPH HAYDN

Joseph Haydn, the famous Austrian composer, was born in 1732. He began to compose music at an early age. His music was based on folk songs. Slavic melodies played an important part in the works.

When Haydn was quite young, his friend and he decided to play a serenade under the window of a well-known clown, whose name was Bernardone Curtz. Haydn composed the music and when everything was ready, they all went to the house where the famous clown lived. They began to play the melody. Curtz liked it so much that he asked who had composed such a nice melody. He was told that the name of the composer was Haydn. Curtz invited the young man to his house, gave him some verses and suggested Haydn should compose an opera.

Joseph Haydn was very much afraid as he had never composed an opera before. Yet he wanted to try.

He worked very hard. Everything went well till he came to the place where there was a storm at sea. The trouble was he had never seen a sea. Curtz could not help him as he had never seen a sea either.

Haydn began to try various kinds of melody but without success. At last he lost his temper, crashed his hands upon the piano and cried out: "Dash the storm!"

Curtz heard it, jumped out of his chair and cried out: "That's it! Go on like that!"

Many years had passed before Haydn's name became famous all over the world.

He composed music to many operas but he could never forget the storm in his fist opera. He always laughed when he thought of it.

folk — народный
clown — клоун
verses — стихи
to lose one's temper — выходить из себя
dash the storm! — к черту бурю!
that's it — именно так!

THEY CAME TO SEE ME OFF

The porter saw three men who arrived at the railway station at about half past nine in the evening. One of them came up to the porter and wondered at what time the next train was to start for London. The porter told the man that the trains for London went every hour.

The three men decided to go and have a drink. They came to the refreshment room and ordered three drinks. A minute or two after ten o'clock they approached the porter and asked him if the 10 o'clock train had gone. The answer was affirmative. Besides the porter added that the next train was due to start at 11 sharp.

The three men returned to the refreshment room for another drink. They missed the 11 o'clock train in the same way. The

porter had to warn them that the next train was the last. If they missed it they would have to spend the night at the railway station.

Twelve o'clock came and the last train was just starting out when the three men came out of the refreshment room running as hard as they could. Two of them managed to get into the carriage just when the train was starting off.

The third man could not run so fast and the train went on leaving him behind. The man stood at the platform watching the train disappear in the distance. The porter who saw all that was very sorry for the man.

When he came up to the man, he saw him laughing. The porter couldn't understand why the man was laughing. He wanted to ask him a question, but at that moment the man said to the porter:

"Did you see those two boys get on the train and leave me behind?"

"Yes, I saw them", answered the porter.

"They came to see me off", explained the man to the porter.

affirmative — утвердительный
to warn — предупреждать

HENRY HUDSON

About three hundred years ago a brave sailor lived in Great Britain. His name was Henry Hudson. He was not afraid of anything. Many times he sailed in a small ship far off the coast of England. He dreamt of crossing the Arctic Ocean. Three times he tried to do so and each time he returned home and told his friends wonderful stories of difficulties he had to go through. Though he had a very small crew, all the three voyages were quite successful.

The fourth time Henry Hudson left England in a small boat called "The Discovery". It was a very dangerous voyage. The sea was not calm. The crew consisted of a few men. They had to go through many difficulties before they reached an unknown river and a bay. The river and the bay were named after Henry Hudson.

Soon winter came and troubles began. They were hungry and thirsty as they had very little food and fresh water. The bay and the river were covered with ice. They could not get out. The men decided that Henry Hudson was to blame., so they wanted to punish him. They placed Henry Hudson, his little son and those few who were faithful to him in a small boat and let it sail off in an icy sea. The poor people had neither food nor water. They had nobody who could help them. Nobody had ever heard of the little boat and its crew.

The brave discoverer died tragically in the bay he himself discovered.

to go through difficulties — преодолеть трудности
crew — команда
dangerous — опасный
bay — залив
fresh water — пресная вода
to blame — упрекать
... was to blame ... — ... был виноват...
faithful — преданный
to discover — открывать

BALZAC AND THE THIEF

The name of the famous French writer Balzac is very popular in many countries. His novels have been translated into many languages and are read all over the world.

Balzac is famous not only as a talented writer. He is also known as a great humorist. His humor is described in many stories. Here is one of them.

It happened at night, when Balzac was lying in bed awake. He couldn't sleep as it was quite light in the room thanks to the moonlight.

Suddenly Balzac heard some noise and soon he saw a man enter his room. He moved very carefully trying not to make any noise. Balzac realized that the stranger was a thief. He understood that the thief was looking for money. He was risking his life in order to find money at night.

Balzac began to laugh very loudly, but the thief did not get frightened and he was brave enough to ask the famous writer why the latter was laughing.

Balzac told the thief that he was very sorry for him. The famous writer had no money and very often could not find a penny in his desk. The thief was very much surprised. He thought that a great writer must have a lot of money. He was disappointed and left the room at once.

thief — вор
moonlight — лунный свет
risk one's life — рисковать своей жизнью
to be disappointed — быть разочарованным

LARRY AND HIS FRIEND

Larry had a friend who was in love with a young girl. Once his friend asked him for a favour. He explained to Larry that he wanted his girl to believe that he was very rich and Larry, as he thought, might help him.

He told Larry he would invite the girl to a restaurant. He asked Larry to come to the restaurant at the same time too. He also promised to invite Larry to their table and to introduce him to the girl. The girl's name was Nancy Ferguson. Larry's friend said that he would speak of things that belonged to him. Larry should interrupt him and explain to the girl how rich his friend was.

Larry agreed to help his friend. At the appointed time he came to the restaurant and saw his friend and Miss Ferguson having lunch. He was invited to their table and introduced to Miss Ferguson. Larry took a seat at their table. Larry's friend began his story: "Last Sunday I was out at my little place in the country..."

Larry interrupted him and told the girl that little place was a real estate. His friend smiled and went on: "So I was out there at my little house...". Larry interrupted him again and told the girl that it was not a little house, it was a beautiful palace.

His friend smiled again and continued his story: "I called in the maid..."

Larry interrupted his friend and informed Miss Ferguson that his friend had many maids there so he had called one of them.

His friend was very pleased and satisfied with the way Larry behaved. He felt that Miss Ferguson believed that he was very rich. He continued his story and explained to her that he wanted his maid to bring him some hot water, sugar and a little whisky as he got a cold..."

At that moment he was interrupted again and Larry told the girl that it was not a cold, it was galloping consumption.

estate — поместье
palace — дворец
galloping consumption — скоротечная чахотка

THE FIRST NIGHT PERFORMANCE

Bernard Shaw, the famous playwright, enjoyed popularity all over the world. His plays were staged not only in Great Britain, but in many other countries too. They have been translated into many languages and in the Soviet Union Shaw's plays are staged in many cities and towns.

The most famous play "Pygmalion" has been screened.

Bernard Shaw was a very witty man and he was never afraid to subject himself to criticism. Here is a story which proves it.

It was the first night performance of B.Shaw's play "Arms and the Man". The house was full and B.Shaw attended the performance too. He sat in the box watching the people in the house.

The play was warmly received by the audience. The scenery was beautiful and the actors played very well. There were many curtain calls and a lot of flowers.

It was clear the play was a success.

Suddenly B.Shaw noticed a young man in the gallery. The man tried to express his feelings. He kept whistling. He wanted to show that he did not like the play.

The face of the young man was not familiar to B.Shaw. The playwright wanted to show the young man that he had seen him. When the performance was over the audience demanded that the author of the play should appear on the stage. Bernard Shaw went to the stage very slowly, waited until the applause had died out, raised his eyes and looked at the young critic in the gallery. Then he said:

"I quite agree with you, sir, but what can we two do against all these people?" With these words he left the stage.

playwright — драматург
to subject smb to criticism — подвергнуть кого-то критике
scenery — декорации
to whistle — свистеть

HE CAN AFFORD IT

It was the rush hour and Bill was on his way home from London. When he reached Waterloo station, the train was at the platform. Nearly all the carriages were full, but Bill found a seat between two fat ladies in a non-smoking compartment.

When the train was starting off, a man ran down the platform, opened the carriage door and jumped into the compartment. He was wearing a black suit, a black hat and he was carrying a black bag, an umbrella and an evening newspaper. As the compartment was full, he opened the door into the corridor and walked towards the front of the train.

The train stopped at every station. Nearly all the passengers got out, except the two ladies in Bill's compartment. They talked so loudly that Bill went out of the compartment and walked towards the front of the train. Suddenly he saw the man in black again.

He was standing at the open window of a first-class compartment. His right hand was holding the communication cord. He was quite alone in the compartment. Before Bill could do anything, the man pulled the cord. The train stopped and Bill fell forward. When he got up, the man had gone. Bill rushed to the window and saw the man in black walking

quickly towards a large house in the park. Bill wanted to run after the man, when the guard arrived.

The guard wondered who had pulled the cord. Bill pointed to the man in black who was walking to the big house. Bill thought he was a thief.

The guard looked out of the window. He saw the man in black. He said: "That's Sir Bertram Montague. He sometimes doesn't get out at the station — he pulls the communication cord as the train passes his house. It costs him 25 pounds each time. But he is so rich that he can afford it".

rush hour — часы "пик"
communication cord — стоп-кран

A TALKATIVE WOMAN

Once a middle-aged woman felt that she was seriously ill. She decided to consult a physician. She did not know any experienced physician in the town and asked a friend of hers to give her a piece of advice. She was given the name of Richard Prime who was a very experienced physician. It was very difficult to make an appointment with Dr.Prime as he had many patients in the town.

Nevertheless the sick woman managed to make an appointment with Dr.Prime and soon he consulted her. He listened to all her complaints very attentively, examined her very carefully, made the customary tests but failed to make any diagnosis. He could not say what the matter was.

Meanwhile the sick woman continued to describe her aches and pains. She spoke very loudly and quickly for an hour or so. The physician felt exhausted and thought: "If she were really ill, she would not be able to speak so energetically". He could not tell it to the sick woman, as she might get offended.

An idea came to his mind and he asked the sick woman to show him her tongue. The woman did so obediently. The physician examined the tongue carefully and thought: "How nice it is, when she doesn't talk!".

He could not say it out loud, so he told the sick woman the

following words: "Now I know what your trouble is!" The woman looked at the physician with hope and fear. She was afraid that her disease was incurable. At last she said: "I hope my disease is curable, doctor".

The physician smiled and said: "Quite. Just your tongue needs a long rest". The woman was clever enough to follow the physician's advice and soon she felt much better.

physician — врач терапевт
customary test — обычные анализы
aches and pains — боли
fear — страх
to exhaust — утомить
..couldn't help... — не могла не...

TOO WELL

After O.Henry

Miss Carington was a famous actress. She began her life in a small village named Cranberry. But that was long ago. Now she was to perform the leading part in a new comedy.

A capable young actor Highsmith by name dreamt of being Miss Carington's partner in the new play. He told it to the manager. The manager explained to the young actor that if he wanted to play the part he must persuade Miss Carington to accept him as a partner.

The young actor knew very well that it was the part of a young farmer. The next day he went to Cranberry where he stayed for three days and gathered much information about the life and the people of that small village. Then he returned to the village and went to one of the restaurants where actors usually gathered after the performance.

He saw a small party sitting at the table. The star of that party was Miss Carington.

She noticed a poorly dressed man enter the restaurant. He approached the famous actress, greeted her and told her much interesting news abut her relatives and friends from Cranberry. The way he spoke made her believe every word he said. She was sure he was a farmer.

In the end he told the famous actress that her mother wanted to see her again before she died. Then he gave her a rose he picked up from a bush in front of her house in Cranberry.

Miss Carington was so touched that she couldn't help crying. She thanked the young man and invited him to see her again at the hotel before he left the city.

The next morning the young actor dressed in the latest fashion went to the hotel. He was sure Miss Carington would agree to take him as her partner in the play if he told her everything.

To his surprise he was told that Miss Carington had left for her native village forever.

Highsmith realized that he had acted too well.

star — звезда
to pick up — сорвать
bush — куст
to be touched — быть тронутой
in the latest fashion — по последней моде

JIM, THE KILLER

After E.Frank Candlin

Mrs. Blake and her husband arrived at the platform of Victoria station. Suddenly they noticed a tall, heavy man with dark hair, carrying a case and a light overcoat over his arm. His face seemed familiar to Mrs. Blake. But she could not remember where she had seen the man. She wondered whether her husband knew the man. The answer was negative.

Mr. Blake bought his wife's ticket and found her a seat in an empty first-class carriage. He wished his wife a happy journey and left the station.

When the train was starting, the tall, heavy man got into the compartment, put his overcoat and case on the luggage-rack and occupied the seat facing Mrs. Blake.

Mrs. Blake looked at the man and remembered that there were some pictures of a man wanted by the police in the

newspaper that day. It was written that the man was a killer. "A killer who always uses a knife", the paper said.

Meanwhile the man who was reading a newspaper took out a knife out of his pocket, then he took out an apple and began to peel it very slowly. He didn't pay attention to the lady sitting in front of him. Mrs. Blake couldn't tear her eyes from the knife. She was so much frightened that she couldn't speak. She didn't know what to do. Then she remembered that in the newspaper it was stated that a woman had been killed by that man in a train...

At that moment the man finished peeling the apple and put his knife on the seat beside him.

Soon the train began to slow down and stopped. The man stood up. Mrs. Blake didn't doubt that he was the killer, for outside on the platform two policemen were waiting for him.

When he got off the train both policemen greeted him.

"Good morning, Inspector", one of them said. "The Chief Constable is waiting for you at the police station, sir. We have a car outside".

Mrs. Blake took the newspaper from his seat. She saw two pictures on the front page — one of a small man with thin lips and the other of a big, heavy man with dark hair. Under the first picture there were the words "Jack, the killer", under the other "Inspector Thornton of Scotland Yard, in charge of the case".

Mrs. Blake smiled and thought that she should read newspapers more carefully.

to be frightened — быть испуганной
to doubt — сомневаться
in charge of the case — ведущий следствие

GEORGE BROWN

After O.Henry

O.Henry, the famous American humorist, is the author of many short stories. His short stories are very popular all over the world. This is what happened to him one day.

He had an acquaintance whose name was Tripp. He was a young man but he looked forty. He never shaved, his face was pale and he often asked the writer for a dollar, and then spent it on whisky.

Once Tripp met a young girl in New York. She had never been to the city before. She stopped Tripp and asked him where she could find George Brown. She thought that the first man whom she asked could tell her that.

She also told Tripp that she was going to marry a farmer, named Dodd. But before that she wanted to see George Brown and to have a talk with him.

That's why she had come to New York. She had no money and didn't know where to look for George Brown.

Tripp, who was kind by nature, could not leave the girl alone. He took her to a hotel and left her there. He told everything to O.Henry and suggested that they should go and see the girl whose name was Ada.

Ada and George Brown loved each other dearly. The girl did not want to marry the farmer. She wanted to find George.

Tripp suggested that the writer pay the bill at the hotel where Ada was staying and buy a railway ticket for Ada to get back home.

He said that it would cost the writer three dollars.

He asked for another dollar for himself. He wanted whisky. He added that the writer would be able to write a new short story. It would cost him only four dollars.

Ada was really beautiful. She told them all the details. She and George were in love when the boy was eight and she was five. When George was nineteen, he left the village and left for New York. He promised to come back for Ada, but she never saw him again.

On the day George left they cut a cent into two pieces till they met again.

The two men were very sorry for Ada and advised her to go home. They saw her to the station and then went home. When they were going to the bus-stop, Tripp took his cheap watch out of his pocket and the writer saw half of the cent cut in two. George Brown and Tripp were one and the same man. The writer took out a dollar and put into Tripp's hand.

acquaintance — знакомый
to look for — искать
to find — найти
to add — добавить

THE VALUABLE FENCE

After H.A.Smith

The Greggs were coming back from their first trip to Europe. On board the Queen Elizabeth they got acquainted with a Frenchman. His English was good and soon they got quite friendly. The Frenchman told the Greggs that he was an artist and his name was Lautisse. He asked them to keep it a secret. He did not like publicity.

The Greggs didn't know any artist whose name was Lautisse. So they talked to the ship's librarian and found out that their new friend was the world famous artist whose pictures were very valuable and expensive. The librarian found a book with a biographical sketch and a photograph. The sketch said that the artist had retired at fifty-three to a villa on the Riviera. He said he would never touch a brush again.

Lautisse was going to spend a month in New York. Mrs. Greggs suggested that he come to their place for the weekend. The artist accepted the invitation and made them promise not to invite any other people to their people and not to speak to him about art.

At the appointed time Lautisse arrived at the Greggs' and they were happy to see him. Mr. Greggs and his wife did their best to entertain the famous artist, but he did not want to go for a swim or walk in the wood. He wanted to sit and relax.

The next morning Mr. Greggs got up very early as he wanted to paint the fence around the vegetable garden. He took a brush and was about to begin painting when Lautisse approached him. As soon as he saw the brush, he seized it from Mr. Greggs and began painting the fence.

The same day Lautisse started for New York. Some correspondents found out about Lautisse's stay in New York. An article was published in one of the newspapers saying:

"Mr. Lautisse has spent all his time in New York except for the weekend at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gregg. He met the Greggs on the ship coming from Europe".

The day after the story appeared, two reporters came to the Greggs' place. They wanted to know everything about the stay of the famous artist at their place. They were shown the fence painted and signed by Lautisse. A long article, headlined "Lautisse paints again", was published the next day.

The fence turned out to be a valuable thing. It was sold for a big some of money. It was taken to a museum. Mr. Gregg could not keep from laughing when he saw his fence in the museum. The fence was not worth it.

sketch — очерк
fence — забор
to seize smth. from smb. — выхватить ч.-л. у к.-л.
to turn out — оказаться
valuable — ценный

HIS RICH AUNT

After Cyril Hare

Hilary Smith belonged to a good family. His father never failed to mention the fact. Unfortunately he had some troubles with the bank and was sent off to Australia. He did not like Australia and Australia did not like him.

Therefore he was eager to return to England. He could not earn enough money to book his passage. So he had to wait until his father and his brother died. They fortunately did it at the same time.

He received all the money that belonged to a good family and soon spent it. When all the money had been spent, Hilary could do one of two things. He could die or work. Neither of these gave him any pleasure. Then he remembered that he had a rich aunt.

She was his father's only sister. Hilary found out her address. The old lady was glad to see her only nephew. Unfortunately she was seriously ill. The doctor told Hilary

that nothing could cure the old lady. Hilary was afraid to remain in the hard world alone. So he chose a moment when his aunt was feeling much better than usual and asked her for details of her will.

The old woman told her nephew that she had made a will when she was a young girl. She was very religious and left all her money to some religious people in China. She didn't make any other will.

The next day Hilary found out that when a woman married, an earlier will lost its value. A new will must be made, the money goes to the nearest relation. His future was safe.

Hilary badly needed money, he owed a lot to shopkeepers, who trusted him because his aunt was rich. It was impossible for Hilary to speak with his aunt about money. She got very bad and got angry when money was mentioned. One morning she told Hilary that she was going to send for her lawyer to make a new will. Hilary was afraid that she wanted to leave all her money to somebody else. So he took a decision. Every night his aunt took some medicine to make her sleep. Hilary decided to double the portion. He could put her to sleep forever.

He put some more medicine into the glass. His aunt took the glass and looked at Hilary. She thanked her nephew and said:

"If I am alive tomorrow, I shall change the will in your favour. If I die tonight, you will get nothing"

She explained to her nephew that she had never been married, so her first will did not lose its value. Hilary tried to take the glass away but the old lady raised it and drank.

...never failed to mention... — ...никогда не упускал случая упомянуть...
fortunately — к счастью
will — завещание
religious — религиозный
value — ценность, значение
relation — родственник
to double — удвоить
to trust — доверять

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L.N.Khannikova

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